

No. 1803 VOL. V.

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丁巳年六月廿六日

SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1917

大正四年六月廿六日

10 CENTS

## BRITISH PREMIER ANSWERS SPEECH OF DR. MICHAELIS

German Chancellor's State-  
ment Represents Militarists,  
Says Lloyd-George

## NO HOPE OF PEACE

New Berlin Head Merely  
Awaiting Military Issue,  
Is Warning

## OLD SLOGANS USED

Still Doping People With  
Illusions of Speedy Con-  
quest of Allies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 21.—Speaking at a Belgian Independence Day feast at Queens Hall, Mr. Lloyd George said that Belgium for three years has suffered humiliation, servitude and anxiety, but at the end Belgium will be greater than ever. Her deliverance is surely coming and France, Great Britain and civilisation hold that when it does come it must be complete.

Turning to the speech made by the German Chancellor in the Reichstag, Mr. Lloyd George asked what hope of an honorable peace it contained. It was a dexterous, facing-all-ways speech. It was the speech of a man awaiting a military issue. "Let the Allies bear that in mind."

There were phrases in the speech that the German Military Powers will understand; phrases about making the frontiers of Germany secure. That phrase annexed Alsace-Lorraine and has drenched Europe in blood since 1914. That phrase, if they dare, will annex Belgium and Courland and again precipitate Europe in a welter of blood within a generation unless it is wiped out on the battle-fields of Europe.

The speech contained phrases for democratic minds. For example, members of the Reichstag are to get offices in the Government, but they won't be Ministers but only clerks. Militarists Have Won

After saying that on the whole the German Chancellor's speech meant that the Military Party had won for the moment, the Premier proceeded to re-affirm that the form of Germany's Government was Germany's own affair, but what manner of Government we can trust to make peace with, that was our business. Democracy is in itself a guarantee of peace and if you cannot get it in Germany then we must secure other guarantees as a substitute. The speech made by the German Chancellor showed that Germany for the moment elected for war. Belgium was not even mentioned.

Its phraseology is full of menace to Belgium. It makes the German frontier secure: that is, it takes Metz and Strasbourg and will take Liege and the control of Antwerp in order to secure German economic interests. The determination of the Allies is that Belgium must be restored as a free and independent people, not as a protectorate. Its sword must be Belgian. Its soil must be Belgian. Its soul must be Belgian.

## No Hope For Peace

"I have read Dr. Michaelis' speech, as is my duty, once, twice and thrice to seek anything from which one could hope to end the bloody struggle and I see in it a sham independence for Belgium, a sham democracy for Germany and a sham peace for Europe and I say Europe has not sacrificed millions of her gallant sons to re-establish the soil consecrated by their blood as a mere sanctuary for a sham."

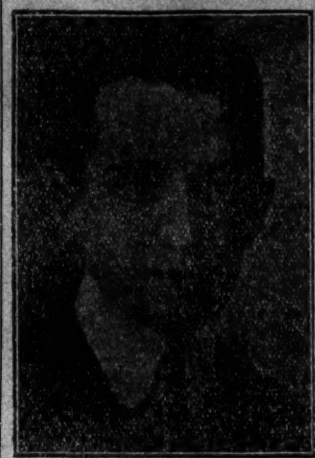
"Dr. Michaelis tries to dope his people with illusions. Germany will find that these, like others, will be dispelled. 'The harassing six weeks'—that's gone. The circumvention of our blockade by opening the road to Baghdad—that's gone. The Zepp, raids—where are they? Now it is the Turks and the U-boats, both

(Continued on Page 3)

## Russians Forced To Flee Through Troops' Mutiny; Whole Front Is Yielding

Official Communique Admits Propaganda Of Extremists  
Has Undermined Army Beyond Fighting Capacity

### New Russian Premier



M. Kerensky

## WEST FRONT STRUGGLE AT MURDEROUS PITCH

Germans Batter French Lines  
In Waves Only To Be  
Hurled Back

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, July 22.—The official communique issued this afternoon reports:—

After a violent bombardment by the enemy with heavy shells along the Aisne front from Chenigny Spur to south of Corbeny, which was very intense from Hurtebise to as far as east of Craonne, the Germans at daybreak made a powerful attack on this front with fresh troops which they had brought up the previous evening.

Between Hurtebise Plateau and Casemates Plateau the hostile waves of assault were shattered by our fire and thrown back to their own trenches, being unable to reach our line.

Our heavy batteries dispersed masses of the enemy south of the Ailette with severe losses.

Simultaneously our troops brilliantly repelled a violent attack against Casemates Plateau and Casemates Plateau.

The artillery duel continues with redoubled intensity in the whole region.

The enemy were very active during the night on both sides of the Meuse. The artillery duel was very lively in the regions of Avocourt and Bezonvaux and in the whole St. Mihiel sector.

The Germans attacked at two points north of Bezonvaux and after a sharp fight, in which the enemy suffered serious losses, we completely drove them out from some elements in which they had obtained a footing.

Two attempts made by the enemy to reach our trenches on the Heights of the Meuse near Bouchot Wood and Chevaliers Wood failed. We took some prisoners.

### Fight Described As Murderous

A semi-official communique states that the battle on Chemin-des-Dames on the 20th was very desperate and very murderous. The German High Command displayed the same pitiless recklessness of life as at Verdun, sacrificing regiment after regiment of picked troops, ending in a frightful hecatomb in which the French vied with each other in heroism.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, describing the German attack on a four-mile front on Chemin-des-Dames sector on the 19th, in which the 5th Division of the Prussian Guard participated and was repulsed, says that everywhere along the crest of the ridge the Germans have only a stone's throw climb to reach the front lines of the French positions. In some places the lines are only fifteen yards apart, the French hanging almost vertically over the Germans.

The Germans obtained a single success at one point because it was

(Continued on Page 2)

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 22.—(By wireless)—A Russian official communique reports:—

There has been intense artillerying south-westward of Dvinsk.

The enemy continues to attack westward of Tarnopol and our troops continue to retreat beyond the Sereth. The enemy has occupied Miazorbella, which is a suburb of Tarnopol. Despite our superiority in numbers our retreat has been almost uninterrupted owing to the instability of our troops, who disregard orders, and the propaganda of Maximalists.

The enemy has compelled us to evacuate Babino and retire to the right bank of the Lomnitsa.

(By wireless) The German official communique this evening reports:—

Fighting is proceeding in a few places southward of Smoron where the Russians have penetrated.

The whole Russian front from the Zlota Lipa to the Dniester is yielding under the pressure of our attack on the Sereth front.

(By wireless) An Austrian official communique reports:—

The movement towards Kosova has begun. Tarnopol and numerous villages eastward of the Sereth are in flames.

### Troops Disobey Orders

London, July 21.—(By wireless).

A Russian official communique reports: The enemy artillery bombardment is intense south-westward of Dvinsk. The enemy pursued his offensive in the direction of Tarnopol. Our troops, lacking stability and elsewhere not obeying orders, continued to retire but paused in the evening on the line of Reniov-Hladki-Pokropovna-Vybudov.

We repulsed several attacks in the region of Novica. The enemy occupied a height north-eastward of the village.

The enemy attacked at the confluence of the River Rimnik and the Sereth. A counter-attack delivered by the Rumanians restored the situation.

The German official communique reports: Pursuing the Russians we crossed the Zloczow-Tarnopol road on both sides of Jexleria on a width of forty kilometers. The Russians are burning the villages and causing great destruction. Future fighting is expected.

The Austro-Hungarian forces have recaptured the positions northward of Brzezany which they lost on July 1.

Russian attacks in the region of the Dniester broke down. We drove the enemy out of Babin and stormed the high positions at Novica.

The artillerying increased from the Stockhod to the Baltic. The Russians and Rumanians were more active in the region of the Lower Sereth.

### Troops Leave Trenches

London, July 20.—A Russian official communique reports:—There has been a lively mutual artillery bombardment in the direction of Vilna.

The enemy persistently attacked our positions twenty miles southward of Brody. At first all his attacks were repulsed, but one regiment between Batkov and Manajov left its trenches voluntarily and retired, as a result of which the neighboring units were forced to retire, which also gave the enemy an opportunity to develop his success.

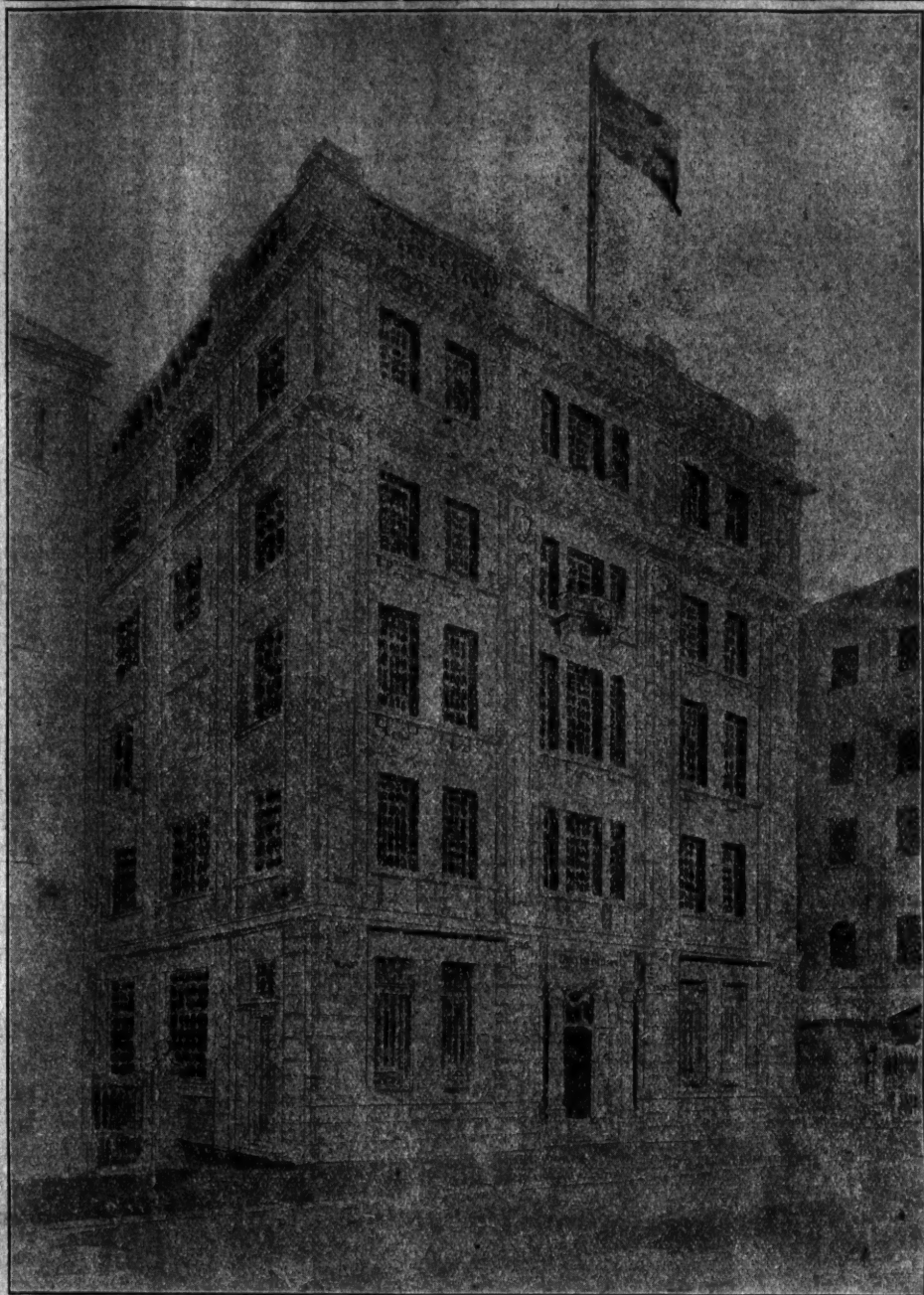
Our failure was largely due to the influence of the Extremists. Several detachments of troops, on being ordered to support their comrades, held meetings and discussed the advisability of obeying orders. Some refused to obey and the efforts of their Commanders and Committees were fruitless.

The Austro-German forces have occupied a portion of our first line eastward of Brzezany and also Bludniki westward of Halicz. The enemy took the offensive on the 17th, and captured a height southward of Novica. Our cavalry and infantry drove the enemy back and restored the position.

A German official communique says: We advanced between the

(Continued on Page 11)

## Traction House—The Tramway's New Home



## Work To Be Begun Immediately Upon Elaborately Planned Five-Story Building On Soochow Road Which Is To House Company's General Offices

The plans have been passed for the erection of the new five-story, reinforced concrete building which will be the future home of the Shanghai Tramway Company. The structure will stand at Nos. 8 and 9 Soochow Road, adjoining the British-American Tobacco Company's property and already the houses which previously formed a landmark on the site have been torn down.

The new building will house the general offices of the Tramway Company and will be known as "Traction House." It is to be equipped in the most up to date manner and work is to be started upon it immediately.

On the ground floor will be provided offices for cashiers, the issue of season tickets, for inquiries and found property etc., with entrance in the center of the north front. On this floor there will also be offices for the Traffic Manager and Inspectors, waiting room and store rooms, etc.

On the first floor will be offices for the Line Engineer's Department and the Statistical Department as well as reading and recreation rooms for the foreign staff.

On the second floor will be the

General Manager's office and Board Room, the Deputy General Manager's office, the General office, Records office, with rooms for chief clerk and typists, and also a stationery store.

A spacious central hall on each floor will afford communication between the different rooms.

The main staircase and passenger lift will be situated on the west side, opening on to the central halls, and a service stairs and lift will be provided on the east side.

To commence with, the third and

(Continued on Page 2)

## ANOTHER AIR RAID MADE ON COAST OF ENGLAND

11 Killed And 25 Injured By German Bombs In Felixstowe And Harwich

London, July 22.—An official communique reports:—

Between 15 and 21 aeroplanes approached Felixstowe and Harwich at eight o'clock this morning and dropped some bombs, but our heavy anti-aircraft fire caused the formation to split, part returning overseas and part proceeding southward along the Essex Coast. Where the machines were constantly engaged by our gun-fire and proceeded homeward without dropping more bombs. Our aeroplanes pursued the raiders out to sea and heavily engaged them, but the visibility was low and observation difficult.

The Press Bureau announces the casualties in the air raid on Felixstowe and Harwich now total eleven killed and twenty-six injured. The damage done is insignificant. The Flying Corps patrol engaged the raiders when returning to Belgium and brought down one at sea near the coast.

There was a battle in the air lasting over an hour over the coast of Essex this morning. Seven German aeroplanes appeared at 8.30 a.m. from the south-east moving westwards. British aeroplanes compelled them to turn eastwards. The rattle of machine-guns and bursting shells was heard as the raiders came over. Three British aeroplanes surrounded a German machine and drove her westward until all four machines disappeared in the haze. Other British machines chased the Germans eastward at a great height till soon all of them had disappeared.

The firing of guns around London this morning caused rumors of an air raid, but apparently they were only a warning.

## To Protest Ting Hwai Case; May Go To Consular Body

Attorney Is Consulted With View to Getting Investigation Of "Three-hour" Trial

The friends and family of Gen. Ting Hwai have placed the matter of his arrest and trial for being in unlawful possession of the President's seals in the hands of Mr. T. R. Jernigan, with the idea of having the matter laid before the Consular Body on grounds that he had an unfair trial.

Gen. Ting Hwai last night was still at the Arsenal, where he is being well treated and cared for, according to messages sent out by him.

The proceedings in the case last Friday were made public yesterday for the first time. It was stated that the warrant for Ting's arrest was issued on Thursday and was countersigned Friday afternoon. He was arrested at 2.30 at the Kalee Hotel and taken to the Mixed Court shortly afterward. At the urgent request of the Chinese authorities Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Waung, held a special session to deal with the case. The usual practice of allowing access to the records was departed from, also at the earnest request of the Chinese authorities, at whose instance the warrant was issued.

Captain Hilton-Johnson, Acting Captain Superintendent of Police, conducted the prosecution and told of developments leading up to the arrest. The first notice to the police, he said, came in the form of a request for assistance from the Military Governor to locate one Ting Hwai, supposed to have reached Shanghai with some of the Presidential seals, and to determine whether he was the proper person to have them in custody. The military governor, after Ting had wired the President and a reply had been received, had decided that Ting should be arrested and the warrant was issued.

Chief Detective Armstrong told of making the arrest at the Kalee and of asking the prisoner where the seals were. He replied that he could not tell until he had communicated with Mr. Tong Shao-yi and Dr. Wu Ting-fang and asked to be allowed to send a representative to the former. This Chief Detective Armstrong declined to allow.

Chief Inspector Vaughan told of the finding of the five seals. They were in a bag inside a locked wardrobe which was opened after the hotel manager had summoned a carpenter.

Speaking for himself, Gen. Ting said that the seals had been handed

(Continued on Page 2)

## PEKING WORRIED BY NAVY'S ACTION IN JOINING SOUTH

Tuan Government Still Believes It Can Reach Peaceful Solution

## WON'T RECALL M.P.'S

Reconvocation Of Dissolved Parliament Held To Be Out Of Question

## APPEAL TO GEN. LI

Is Urged From Many Quarters To Resume The Presidency

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, July 23.—The declaration of independence by the First Squadron of the Navy under Admiral Chen Pi-kwan is regarded as very serious in Peking, though government circles do not display alarm concerning the movement in the South, asserting that they are prepared to use military force if necessary. Nevertheless it is hoped that a peaceful solution will be reached but the recall of the old Parliament seems to be out of the question.

Meanwhile Li Yuan-hung is receiving numerous telegrams urging him to resume the Presidency, including one yesterday from Acting President Feng Kuo-chang. The latter's message, however, is apparently only a complimentary one for it is known that Li Yuan-hung is determined to retire. Other messages urge him to go South and assume the Presidency of the Southern Republic.

Yesterday a number of officials in the Presidential office left for Nanking to welcome Acting President Feng Kuo-chang, who is expected to come up to Peking very soon. Apparently his departure has been delayed by disturbances in northern Kiangsu caused by Chang Hsun's followers. It is reported that he may come via Hankow.

It is understood that General Men Un-yuan, the Tschun of Kirin, whose support of the restoration aroused considerable opposition in the province, will be dismissed and will probably be succeeded by Wang I-tang, who held the same post some time ago.

Martial law has been cancelled in Peking but parts of the city are still closed at an early hour as a precautionary measure.

Much Of Chengtu In Ruins  
According to the latest reports from Szechuen, a large portion of Chengtu has been destroyed. The merchants are urging the government to devise means to prevent further bloodshed.

It is stated that reinforcements from Kwelchow are already in the neighborhood of Chungking, while General Lo Pei-chin's Yunnanese troops have arrived half-way between Sulu and Chengtu.

Meanwhile the most conflicting reports from various parties are pouring into the Central Government, each accusing the other of having started the conflict.

South Appeals To Li  
Canton, July 21.—The officials of Kwangtung and Kwangsi have telegraphed to Li Yuan-hung to resume the Presidency immediately, trying thus to avoid the necessity for the establishment of a Central Government in the south.

People here sincerely hope that the bureaucrats will yield, realizing that a separation between the North and South would be unprofitable.

Meanwhile the Kuomintang are quietly working to effect a united Provisional Government in the South.

Tokio, July 22.—It is believed here that the indications point to a settlement of the imbroglio in China consequent on the elimination of Chang Hsun.

Well-informed people here however assert that it will be necessary to abandon the attempt to re-establish a dictatorship in Peking in view of the irreconcilable attitude of the strong Southern leaders and any precipitate action by Tuan Chi-jui or his followers



in Peking would be likely to cause more serious complications.

### 18 Provinces Urge Li

#### To Remain As President

(From the Chinese Press.)  
Eighteen provinces of the Republic have wired to Peking asking for the restoration of President Li Yuan-hung to the Presidency. In the message sent by Inspector-General Lu Yung-ting, it was stated that since Vice-president Feng Kuo-chang resigned his post as Acting-President in his recent circular telegram, General Li should not leave office.

General Feng Kuo-chang has expressed his approval of General Li's advocacy in a subsequent communication to all the provinces. He stated that his only motive is loyalty to the Republic and he does not wish to be suspected as working for his personal interests. It is not probable that Feng will leave Nanking for the Capital on the 26th, as was reported.

Another report states that the difference of opinion between Feng and Tuan has caused the former's delay in going up to Peking. Feng wishes to have Li Chun appointed Kiangsu Tsuchun and Wu Hung-chang as Military Governor of Anhui, while Tuan wants Ni Shih-chung and Tuan Chi-wei for the two posts.

President Li is reluctant to accept the Presidency once more. In an interview with the French Minister, M. Conti, he expressed his desire to take a rest in Switzerland.

The remains of Chao Chuan, the aide-de-camp of Yang Shan-teh, Tsuchun of Chekiang, assassinated recently in Hangchow, will be conveyed to Shanghai, arriving at the S. N. R. station Thursday. The coffin will remain at the station for the day and a military funeral will be given in his honor on the following day.

### Ting Hwai's Friends To Protest Trial

(Continued from Page 1)

over to him for safekeeping. He had wired the President for instructions and when the reply came back, to the effect that the seals were to be sent to Peking to Tuan Chi-jui for transfer to the President, he, Ting, knowing that the President was at the Japanese Legation, was suspicious about the genuineness of the message. He was merely waiting for an autograph letter of instruction from the President. He denied having anything to do with the revolutionary party since coming to Shanghai.

Daung Pao-oen, who said that he was keeper of the Presidential seals in Peking, said that he and Ting came to Tientsin with the seals July 4. Subsequently Ting had come on to Shanghai with the seals without his knowledge and he had followed to recover them.

### Says Seal-Keeper's Story Should Have Freed Ting

In connection with this "unusual" case, we have received the following communication from a prominent foreign-educated Chinese:

Sir: One of your contemporaries has published what purports to be a "full report" of the case of General Ting Hwai and the Presidential seals. A perusal of the dossier proves that the accused ought never to have been handed over to General Lu Yung-huan, the Military Governor of Shanghai.

These are the essential facts disclosed in the "full report." The accused was charged with having unlawfully taken the seals from the custody of one Tang Hao-ching, who claimed to be the official seal-keeper, although he was unable to produce evidence his certificate of appointment—"with intent to keep same as his own, contrary to Article 367 of the Chinese Provisional Criminal Code."

The evidence of the principal witness for the prosecution, the afore-said "official seal-keeper," shatters this charge. We quote textually from the "full reports":

"Witness said that Chang Hsun entered the palace and wanted to destroy the seals and the accused and witness took the seals to Tientsin on July 4. Ting Hwai was not keeper of the seals. He, the accused, was constantly in the capital and he and witness came out of Peking to protect the seals. The witness would be responsible for the seals. Ting Hwai left Tientsin for Shanghai without the knowledge of the witness but when he learned of the fact he came immediately to Shanghai to get the seals back. Ting Hwai had wanted to send the seals to Nanking, but witness objected and said they must get instructions as to who the seals were to be given to. The seals should be given back to the President. When witness was in Tientsin the President had already gone. Ting Hwai wished to give the seals to the Vice-President in Nanking, because he the Vice-President was Acting President" (Italics mine).

On this evidence it is abundantly clear that the accused never had any intention to keep the seals "as his own." And he had the right to insist not only that a prima facie had not been made out justifying his transfer to the Military Governor but that the only course open to the Court was to order his release. There is no doubt that this obvious view would have been pressed with success if the trial of the accused had not been rushed "at the urgent request of the Chinese authorities," and his defence had been conceded to him.

That the accused was denied this elementary right appears from the "full report." According to the evidence of Chief Detective Inspector Armstrong, who arrested the accused, a request by him to communicate with two of his friends—Mr. Tong Shao-yi and Dr. Wu Ting-fang—was refused. The report also shows the reason why the accused had no opportunity of adequately defending himself. I quote the report:

"At the urgent request of the Chinese authorities, the British Assessor (Mr. Grant Jones) and Magistrate Wang, who were both sitting on Friday, as is customary, held a special session to deal with the case."

This means that the authorities of the Mixed Court departed from the usual procedure obtaining in the Court and, within a couple of hours of the arrest of a prominent Chinese on a charge that was certain to attract widespread public attention, he was tried without having been afforded the opportunity of properly defending himself and handed over to the Military Governor of Shanghai to be dealt with. Further, the report states that although the facts of the case were in the possession of your contemporary on Friday night, publication of the Shanghai array will be conveyed to the S. N. R. station Thursday. The coffin will remain at the station for the day and a military funeral will be given in his honor on the following day.

The associated architects for the scheme are Mr. J. E. Denham and Mr. R. E. Stewardson, A.R.I.B.A.

It is expected that the building will be ready for occupation by the Summer of 1918; the lease of the present premises expires in August of that year.

The French three times fruitlessly attacked our positions southwestward of St. Quentin.

We captured part of the French positions on Winterberg, north-westward of Craonne, and took 375 prisoners. Heavy counter-attacks made during the night forced us to abandon some of the trenches.

The artillery in Flanders raged throughout the day, only temporarily decreasing in violence. It also increased in the region of the La Bassee Canal, Lens and the Scarpe. Strong enemy reconnoitring advances were unsuccessful.

London, July 21.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: On Friday night we raided Greenland Hill, northwards of Roex. The enemy hurriedly withdrew on our approach.

We also carried out successful raids south-westward of La Bassee and southward of Armentieres. The German positions were entered on a wide front.

We repulsed raiders northward of Havrincourt Wood and southward of Armentieres.

Paris, July 21.—The official communique issued this afternoon reports: Enemy attacks or attempted attacks followed very violent bom-

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

Encounters between patrols last night north-westward of St. Quentin and southward of Lens resulted in our favor.

We slightly advanced our line south-eastward of Monchy-le-Preux.

Hostile artillery was active in the region of Lens, Armentieres and the coast.

Sir Douglas Haig reported last evening:—

There has been more activity on the part of the enemy's artillery in the Lombardzyde sector.

Our aeroplanes successfully bombed four aerodromes and an important railway junction, where a large explosion was caused.

We brought down three and drove down six enemy machines. Four of ours are missing.

Raiders Are Repulsed

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported on Friday evening: We repulsed raiders north-eastward of Hargicourt. There have been the usual mutual artillery actions along the front.

A German official communique reports:—The mutual artillery bombardments in Flanders were extremely violent after the rain. The advances made by the enemy at Lombardzyde eastward of Messines, Gavrelle and Monchy-le-preux failed.

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### Tramway Company To Have New Home

(Continued from Page 1)

fourth floors will be available for letting as separate suites of offices. As the company's business develops these will be taken over gradually for its own purposes.

The building will have a flat roof with structures for the lift machines and accommodation for sun-printing. It will be warmed by the low-pressure hot-water system, and the company's offices will be fitted with a private inter-phone system in addition to exchange telephones. Separate lavatories for foreigners and Chinese, and also strong-rooms will be provided on each floor.

On part of the open space to the south of the main building will be placed, the Emergency station, where will be stored the motor wagons used for inspection and repair of the overhead equipment. Quarters for the Chinese staff of the Overhead Department will be provided in a mezzanine floor of the main building. Passages on the east and west sides of the main building will provide access between the emergency station and Soochow Road.

It is expected that the building will be ready for occupation by the Summer of 1918; the lease of the present premises expires in August of that year.

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### German Troops Attack In Waves

(Continued from Page 1)

practically impossible for the French artillery to protect their own front line.

The enemy again attempted to seize the French positions at twilight and a desperate hand-to-hand conflict raged the whole night long but the enemy was bombed out of all his momentary gains by the morning.

Air Fights on British Front

London, July 22.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening: We repulsed raiders eastward of Le Verguier.

Many fights occurred in the air yesterday. We brought down two and drove down four enemy machines. One of ours is missing.

We brought down a hostile balloon in flames.

A German official communique reports:—

The enemy's fighting activity increased generally along the East Front.

We successfully penetrated the French positions at Laonnols and Cerny.

### The Weather

Hot and close, partly cloudy. The maximum temperature recorded was 87.1 and the minimum 76.4, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 85.1 and 72.7.

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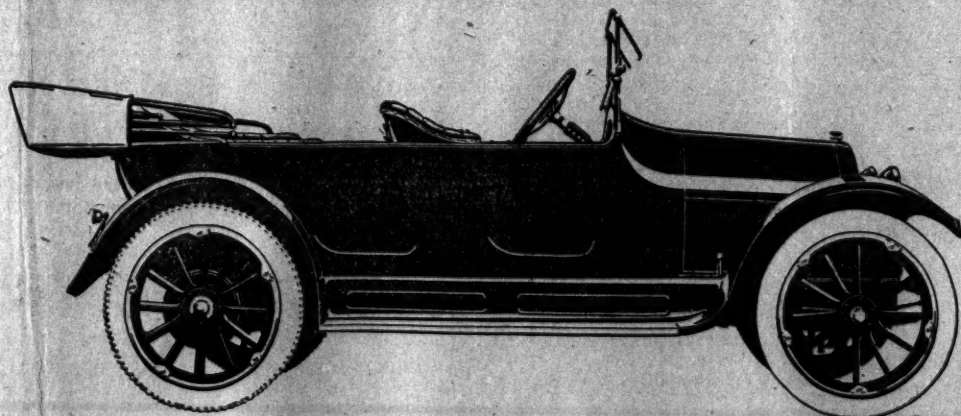
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## German Chancellor and British Premier In Historic Debate on The War Issues

(Continued from Page 1)

equally barbarous and good company for each other. Owing to the submarines we are told we cannot last much longer.

"I am sorry to disillusion Dr. Michaelis at the outset of his career, but the truth compels. Gradually but surely we are increasing our production and diminishing our losses at sea. Although our apprehensions were great for the summer months we have gradually decreased our losses. For example, comparing the three weeks of this July with the corresponding period in April, we have not lost half the number of ships. That is not all. We will turn out in 1917 four times the number of ships built in 1916. During the last two months of 1917 we will turn out as many ships as we did during the whole of last year. I want to give these figures to the German Chancellor so as to help him to give the right interpretation to his own statement. We will turn out in 1918 six times more tonnage than in 1916. We are a slow people, not quick in the uptake, but rather difficult to beat when we begin. The Germans underrated our intelligence, our industry and our determination—but they will starve us out! They have said so.

### Shipping Situation Better

"I am sorry but, as the Premier, I must again tell the truth. Far from starving us, owing to the exertions of the Food Controller and the Shipping Controller, our food supply for 1917 and 1918 on the basis of the present rate of consumption has been secured. We are arranging a program of cultivation that will make 1918 secure even if our shipping losses are increased. I don't want the Germans to harbor delusions that they are going to put us out of this fight till liberty has been re-established throughout the world."

The Premier next referred to the German Chancellor's statement that America had no ships to bring her army across to Europe. He reminded Dr. Michaelis that Germany once said, Britain had no Army. "If Britain, while maintaining and equipping and ever building up an equipment for an army of millions, while maintaining the largest Navy in the world, can organize herself in the third year of an exhausting war to turn out millions of tons of new shipping, is America, with twice our population and endless natural resources, going to be beaten for lack of effort? I predict that if Dr. Michaelis survives he will form a different opinion and make a different speech and that is the one we are awaiting and fighting for.

"A great German newspaper the other day said that Germany is fighting for the freedom and independence of the Fatherland. That was never true and is less true today than ever. The freer Germany is the better we like it. Her rulers, not the Allies, are the enemies of the freedom of Germany. We could make peace with a free Germany, but we cannot with a Germany dominated by autocracy. Since the Russian Revolution and the Russian offer to concede its independence to the nation under the Russian flag, the last shadow of the pretext that Germany is fighting for freedom has vanished. It is now a struggle between a group of democratic free-men and a group of nations governed by a military autocracy. That is the whole thing."

### Points To Kerensky As Premier

The Premier concluded: "There has been a more significant change announced a few hours ago than the substitution of Michaelis for von Bethmann-Hollweg; namely, the brilliant young Russian statesman, the outstanding figure of the Revolution, the man whose inspiration has regenerated and revived Russian military power, who has succeeded to the leadership of Russian democracy. In the coming great struggles in the East and West every German soldier must know in his heart that if he fails he is dying for military autocracy fighting the free peoples. On the contrary every Belgian, every Frenchman and every Russian knows that he is risking his life for the freedom and independence of his native land. Every British, every American and every Portu-

guese soldier knows that he is fighting side by side with the others for international right and justice in the world. It is that growing conviction more than the knowledge of our vast unexhausted resources which gives them and us the heart to go on fighting to the end knowing that the future of mankind is our trust to maintain and defend."

### New German Chancellor's First Statement Of Policy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Copenhagen, July 20.—Speaking in the German Reichstag yesterday the new German Chancellor, Dr. Michaelis, eulogised his predecessor in office, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, and repeated the latter's arguments about Germany having been forced into war by the Russian mobilisation.

He continued: "Submarine warfare is not contrary to International Law. England forced this weapon into our hands by an illegal blockade and we must use it to shorten the war. Our submarines are doing all that was expected in impairing the economic life of England and her conduct of the war from month to month in a growing degree. She will not be able to hold out against the necessity for peace much longer."

The German Chancellor paid a tribute to Germany's valiant soldiers. What they had accomplished in three years was without precedent in history. "Germany will hold fast with her faithful Allies."

The reports of the military situation were very good. The British and French Spring offensives had been shattered while General Brussiloff, with enormous sacrifices, had gained very slight advances. General Brussiloff's goal was Lemberg and the oil-wells near Drohobycz in order to impair our submarine war. "Half-an-hour ago I received the following message from Marshal von Hindenburg: 'Provoked by the Russian offensive in Galicia, a strong attack was inaugurated there today by and under the personal leadership of Prince Leopold of Bavaria which has resulted in the Austro-German forces breaking through the Russian positions near Zloczow. Brussiloff's gains therefore have been equalised.'"

Italy, the Chancellor continued, will never be able to capture Trieste and when fighting is resumed in the Caucasus and in Palestine the enemy will find the Turks newly equipped and full of confidence.

### Unconcerned Over America

"We regard the intervention of America without serious concern. It is easy to reckon the tonnage necessary to transport an army from America to Europe. France and England are scarcely able to feed and supply their own armies without impairing the military and economic situation."

"But the burning question in our hearts is, how much longer will the war last? Germany did not wish for war, she did not seek expansion of power and she will not prosecute the war a day longer after an honorable peace is obtainable merely to make conquests by violence. We wish to conclude peace like one who has successfully carried through his purpose."

"The present and the coming generation should retain this time of the trials of war as a vivid memory of a time of unprecedented sorrow and willing sacrifice by our people and our army for centuries to come. A nation of less than seventy millions which has held its place, weapon in hand, against the manifold superiority of masses of nations and proved itself unconquerable."

"We cannot parley with an enemy who demands parts of our Empire. If we make peace we must first secure the frontiers of our Empire for all time. We must guarantee the existence of the German Empire upon the Continent and over the seas by means of understanding and a policy of give and take. Peace must build a lasting reconciliation of nations and prevent them being plunged into further enmity through economic blockades. We must see that our opponents' league in arms

What makes it go?

does not develop into an economic offensive alliance against us.

### Won't Offer Peace Again

"We cannot again offer peace. We have loyally stretched out our hand once without response. If our enemies abandon their list for conquest and their aims at subjugation and wish to enter into negotiations we will listen, honestly ready for peace, to what they have to say. Until then we must hold out calmly, patiently and courageously."

Dr. Michaelis admitted that the present time, with regard to food conditions, was the severest experienced and July has been the worst month on record but he was confident that relief would shortly set in and the population would again be supplied with adequate rations. He forecasted an average harvest but remarked that, anyhow, it had been proved that even in case of a bad harvest, as in 1916, it was impossible to starve out Germany.

He continued: "That gives us an inestimable advantage over England." "We must bring about a thorough understanding between the rural and urban populations."

### Takes Up Internal Questions

"You cannot expect me after being five days in office to express my views exhaustively on questions of internal policy. I stand on the ground of the Imperial Rescript issued on July 11 concerning the franchise in Prussia. I consider it desirable that the relations between the Government and Parliament should be made closer by appointing to leading executive positions men who in addition to their conciliatory character possess the confidence of the great parties in the Reichstag. All of this, of course, is only possible on the assumption that it is recognised that the constitutional right of the Imperial administration to conduct our policy must not be narrowed."

"I am ready as far as possible to work for the co-operation of the great parties and the Government but I am not willing to permit the conduct of affairs to be taken from my hands. We are sailing on a tossing sea in a dangerous channel but our destination shines out before our eyes. What we long to attain is a new and splendid Germany, not a Germany wishing, as our enemies believe, to terrorise the world with armed might."

"No! We desire the morally purified, God-fearing, loyal, peaceful and mighty Germany which we all love. For this Germany we are willing to fight and endure. For this Germany we and our brothers out yonder will

bleed and die. For this Germany we will fight our way through despite all forces."

### Peace Resolution Passed

The Reichstag adopted, by 214 votes to 116, the joint resolution, proposed by the Center, Socialists and Liberals, affirming that the German People, as declared on August 4, 1914, desires no conquests, is fighting for liberty, independence and integrity of territory, desires a peace of conciliation and a lasting reconciliation of all peoples with economic peace and freedom of the seas; nevertheless Germany will fight until the Allies cease threatening her and her Allies with conquests.

The Left and Center Parties in the Reichstag loudly applauded the result of the vote on the Peace resolution, in moving which Herr Fehrenbach, of the Center Party, declared that if the enemy refused the outstretched hand the Germans would show the world that they are unconquerable.

Herr Scheidemann, the leader of the Majority Socialists, said that the majority of Socialists opposed socialism as doing more harm than good. If the enemy refused the offer of peace the Germans would continue to fight. He declared that the reform of the Prussian electoral system must come this autumn.

Herr von Payer, the Leader of the South German People's Party, said that the resolution was not a peace-offer but a well-thought-out declaration to which von Hindenburg had also subscribed. The introduction of a parliamentary system for the Empire must be very seriously considered.

Count Westarp, of the Conservative Party, regretted the resolution, which, he said, would not conduce to strengthening the will of the army and the nation to war. Peace could only be obtained on the battle-field.

### View of Press

London, July 21.—The London papers are unanimous in regarding the German Chancellor's speech as a declaration of a fight to a finish. They state that the Allies will unhesitatingly accept the challenge. They can afford calmly to watch the struggles of autocracy to keep its head above the rising democratic flood.

The newspapers regard the German Chancellor's speech as an effort to play up to both the Pan-Germans and the Socialists.

The Westminster Gazette says that it may be summed up in a sentence, namely, "That Germany relies on submarineism and practically nothing else and the attitude of the Government meanwhile is to keep the peace door open."

Copenhagen, July 20.—The comments made by the morning papers in Berlin on the German Chancellor's Speech are colored by their political tendencies.

The Vorwaerts declares that he has not acknowledged facts nor adopted the Reichstag's peace program. He

gives the impression that he is falteringly seeking a way.

The organ of the Center Party says that Dr. Michaelis steers a middle course.

The Conservative newspaper Deutsche Tageszeitung, though sympathetic to Dr. Michaelis, says that it

prefers to wait and see what he will do.

Paris, July 20.—The newspapers declare that the only difference between Dr. Michaelis and Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg is that the former is obliged to make concessions to the Pan-Germans.

Le Matin remarks that Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg's programme was "hold on" while Dr. Michaelis is "hold on and bluff."

Le Figaro states that nothing is changed in official Germany. "We have just a new Chancellor and another speech."

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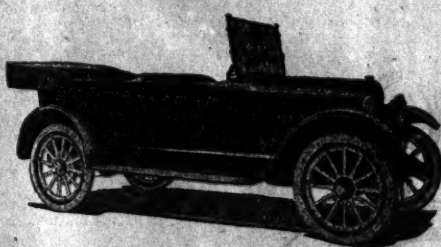
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## ASSEMBLY OF HUNAN DENOUNCES TUCHUNS

Makes Representations Against  
Attack On Parliament And  
The Constitution

### TROOPS ARE SENT NORTH

Chang Hsun's Men Idle While  
Soldiers Loot Village  
Nearby

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Changsha, July 20.—Since my last report a special session of the Provincial Assembly has met and made a very vigorous representation concerning the attitude of the province about the monarchical movement and more especially about the tuchuns who were back of the military attack on the inviolability of the Constitution and the imperativeness of standing by Parliament. It appears that after the end of the regular session (April to June), a local standing committee was appointed to deal with interim problems. When the recent disturbance arose, this committee of twenty was augmented by calling in some thirty or so from the outlying districts, and the special session has really been a session of this smaller body, easily brought together.

The Assembly desired that Governor Tan Yen-kai should sever his friendly relations with General Wu Kwang-hsin at Yochow, on account of the latter's relationship, that of brother-in-law to Tuan Chi-ju. But the Governor has insisted that peace in the province must be accomplished even though Wu be allowed to remain at Yochow; and in the meantime quantities of Hunan troops have been sent north, day after day, both by boat and by the new railway line, practically through Yochow. It is not clear whether these troops go to act with other provinces against monarchicalism in the north; or only to keep a sharp look-out over General Wu, at the Hunan-Hupeh boundary in Yochow, it being deemed wise to watch him until the situation clears up in the north.

I have just been down through Yochow myself and while no outward sign of military activity is visible on the immediate water-front, the hills to the south of the city are dotted over with the tents of troops; these are evidently the troops of General Wu, who has been master of Yochow for some weeks.

Governor Tan has recently sent out two deputies, one to Shanghai to assure the other southern provinces of hearty co-operation in any anti-military move; and one to General Wu at Yochow to arrive at some peaceful solution of the military headship of Hunan.

### More Chang Hsun Looting

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Hanchowfu, Ku., July 19.—There is a town about 25 miles from Hanchowfu called Ching An Chi. It is a well-known town of a thousand or more families. It is one of the most prosperous small cities anywhere near Hanchowfu. For some time about 300 of General Chang Hsun's soldiers have been stationed there to protect that place and the surrounding sections. On Saturday of last week they prepared to come to the city.

There were rumors that the soldiers who had looted Hanchowfu had united with robbers and were planning to attack this large town. The head of the town finally prevailed on the soldiers to remain. Soon after dark less than 100 armed men approached the town and began to fire their guns. The soldiers replied from the town walls. This was kept up through the whole night. Although several hundred shots were fired, no one on either side was hurt. As far as can be found out all the shots were fired into the air.

At daybreak, with the robbers only a short distance from the town, the soldiers packed up and set off for Hanchowfu. In less than an hour, the robbers entered the town. They remained till Tuesday of this week. The greater number of them were ex-soldiers, evidently those who did the looting here and deserted last Thursday night. They robbed the place of everything of any value which was movable. They were due to return to the town yesterday to collect large sums of money from the wealthy people in the near-by villages. These amounts were promised to the robbers on condition that they would not rob their respective villages.

This is not an exceptional case, but rather a typical one. Only yesterday, some soldiers appeared at a village 10 miles from the village above referred to and demanded that each family prepare food for 20 persons. The person bringing this news to the city fled. He says that this is certainly the same band that robbed Ching An Chi two or three days ago. All this is happening in spite of the fact that there are about 10,000 soldiers at or near this city, most of whom are fed and clothed by poor oppressed country people. It is not difficult to see why the masses seem to take so little interest in the form of Government as long as those in authority care for no interest save their own. The masses have been oppressed so long that they take it for granted. They neither expect nor get much from those higher up.

### Good Rains In Shantung

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Taiyuanfu, China, July 21.—Abundant and timely rains have fallen in this part of the country bringing joy to the people who now anticipate a good crop of beans, millet, and peanuts. The long drought of the Spring prevented the planting of kaoliang and cut the wheat to a small fraction of a normal yield. The heavy rains that came rather suddenly caused some destruction of property and of some lives. One case came to our notice of eight men attempting to cross the great Wen River a few miles from this city.

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They launched an immense earthen water jar and then holding on to the rim started to float across the rapid river, expecting of course to land some distance down the stream. The fragile ark did not make its journey so successfully as that one built by Mr. Noah for the same number of persons. In mid-stream the thing split into two pieces, the eight men all finding watery graves.

It is interesting to note among these conservatives in this part of the country that with the exception of the student and official class, the people generally were ready to rejoice when the boy at Peking was restored to the throne. Moreover they can prove that it is best for the country because the very day that the restoration took place the first soaking rain came to this drought cursed land. The pig-tails that remain on 9/10 of the masculine heads in these counties will be glued tighter than ever.

The mail train from the South continues to arrive several hours late. It is thought unwise to travel at night through the Hanchow country so it does not run at night. The train from the North is late every night due to careful inspection at every station. But no trouble has been reported near this city which therefore continues to maintain the reputation suggested in the name "City of Great Peace."

## Appeal for Unity Made by Churchill

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 22.—Speaking at Dundee yesterday Mr. Winston Churchill briefly touched on his immense responsibilities early in the war and concluded "This is no time for party politics and still less for personal feuds. Comradeship and co-operation between all parties and classes is essential when Great Britain is bearing the burden as the center of the League of Nations."

### FINNISH DIET SITS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Helsingfors, July 19.—The First sitting of the Autonomous Finnish Diet asked the present administration to retain office pending re-organization.

### GEDDES TO CONTEST SEAT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 21.—Mr. Almeric Paget, Unionist member for Cambridge, has resigned and Sir Eric Geddes, the First Lord of the Admiralty, has been adopted as Unionist candidate for the borough.

### Unclaimed Cablegrams

| July | Address                   | From                       |
|------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 11th | Liechluwhori care         | Putanglleige ...Weltvedren |
| 16th | Oettlangeng Co. Sookieng- | stong Jochangkoe Ambolna   |
| 19th | Hocktan                   | .....Singapore             |
| 19th | Yungfah                   | .....Oran                  |
| 19th | Thesmar                   | .....Salon                 |

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## LABOR COMMISSION SUBMITS REFORMS

Six Recommendations Made To  
End Unrest In The British  
Isles

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 22.—The report is published of the Commission of Inquiry into the industrial unrest announced in the speech made by Mr. Lloyd George cabled on the 25th May. Mr. George Barnes, summarizing the reports of eight district Commissions, says they show a strong feeling of patriotism existing among employers and employed who are determined to help the State in the present crisis. Feelings of a revolutionary character are not entertained by the bulk of the workmen. On the contrary, the majority are sensible to the difficulties of the nation.

All the Commissions emphasize that the leading cause of unrest is the increased cost of living, the unequal distribution of food and the belief in profiteering. The operation of the Munitions War Act is undoubtedly a serious cause, particularly in the restriction of a workman selecting his sphere of labor, while changes in working conditions, especially the introduction of female labor, have been made without consultation with the work-people.

Causes of unrest which are local but not universal include inadequate housing, the restriction on the sale of liquor and industrial fatigue. There is also a prevailing feeling that pledges are no longer observed as before the war, and there is woeful uncertainty regarding the industrial future.

The Commissioners recommend among other things—Firstly, an immediate reduction in food prices, the Government to some extent bearing the increased price of food, and a better system of distribution.

Secondly, that labor shall participate in the affairs of the community as partners rather than servants.

Thirdly, closer contact between employer and employed.

Fourthly, that larger discretion shall be granted to the Pensions Committees in the treatment of discharged soldiers.

Fifthly, that agricultural wages in the Western area shall be raised to twenty-five shillings a week.

Sixthly, that colored labor should not be employed in British ports.

### MORE PAY FOR FARMERS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 22.—The opposition to the Corn Production Bill centers around the demand made by a section of the members of the House of Commons that the minimum wage for agriculturists shall be fixed at thirty shillings instead of twenty-five a week.

## What Navy Has Done Is Text of Carson

It Is Feeding Entire Population  
Of British Isles, He An-  
swers Its Critics

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 20.—Sir Edward Carson, receiving the freedom of Belfast today, referred to the ignorance of the nation concerning the work done by the admiralty. It angered him to see big newspaper headlines reading: "What is the Navy doing?" Such writers did not recognize that the Navy is policing at least 200,000,000 square miles of the seas, and did not realize that every morsel of food they ate was due to the ceaseless exertions of the Navy. He had never encountered abler, more courageous, more determined or loyaller men than those in the Navy. Contrary to common practice the Navy loathed and detested advertisement.

Sir Edward Carson remarked that the nation longed for peace but will never agree to it while Prussianism reared its head above water longing to trample under-foot the liberties inherited from long ages. Referring to the speech made by Dr. Michaelis, the German Chancellor, he said that it sounded hollow. If the Germans wanted peace we were prepared to treat with them tomorrow—not with Prussianism, but with the best of the German nation—and as an earnest of their sincerity that they do not want to acquire territory or do violence otherwise, let them in the first place agree to withdraw their troops behind the Rhine and show contrition for their acts against humanity in the invaded territories. Then we will willingly negotiate and see what can be done for the salvation of the world evermore and its release from the terrors of war.

Referring to the speech made by Dr. Michaelis, the German Chancellor, he said that it sounded hollow. If the Germans wanted peace we were prepared to treat with them tomorrow—not with Prussianism, but with the best of the German nation—and as an earnest of their sincerity that they do not want to acquire territory or do violence otherwise, let them in the first place agree to withdraw their troops behind the Rhine and show contrition for their acts against humanity in the invaded territories. Then we will willingly negotiate and see what can be done for the salvation of the world evermore and its release from the terrors of war.

## Germany Retaliates Against Marine Rules

Neutral Ships To Be Sunk If  
Owned By Allied  
Subjects

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, July 21.—The Kaiser has ordered that neutral ships shall be treated as enemy ships when totally or in the greater part owned by enemy subjects or when chartered by an enemy government or sailing in the interests of enemy warfare. The Kaiser says that this is in retaliation for the Allies' maritime regulations.

## DUTCH PROTEST SENT AGAINST BRITISH ACTION

Satisfaction Asked For Attack  
On German Ships In  
Holland's Waters

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, July 22.—The Government has drawn the attention of the British Government regarding the seizure of four German merchantmen off the Dutch Coast on the 16th and expresses confidence that the British Government will give complete satisfaction for the occurrence according to International Law.

Copenhagen, July 20.—In the Reichstag today Dr. Krieger, of the Foreign Office, announced that Germany had requested the Dutch Government to demand and to obtain apology and reparation for the violation of Dutch territorial waters with an assurance against a recurrence of such action and also the immediate restoration of the German ships and cargoes seized by the British destroyers, compensation for those sunk or damaged and compensation for the wounded German seamen and the families of those who had been killed.

Dr. Krieger added that the Dutch Government had already, before this, intimated its intention to demand satisfaction of Great Britain and had also promised that the Dutch Fleet would do its utmost to prevent a repetition of the occurrence.

The Dutch Government, subsequently replying to the demand made by Germany, said that it had already sent a sharp note to Great Britain. Dr. Krieger concluded that Germany is convinced that Holland will emphatically demand full amends for the outrage.

### THE CAUSE OF NEURALGIA

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"I take pleasure in recommending your Castoria, having recommended its use in many instances, and consider it the best laxative that could be used, especially for children." *NATHANIEL E. KING, M. D.,* St. Louis, Mo.

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## SPORTS -- Latest News of Athletic World -- GOSSIP

REDS PLAY BLUE SOX  
NINE INNINGS TODAYExtra Session Contest To Break  
The Tied Series Begins  
At 4.30

The Shanghai ball tossers were out yesterday afternoon putting in a few hard practice licks preparatory to the nine inning engagement which is to break the club series tie today. All the indications are for a fast and spiritedly contested tilt. The diamond was in excellent shape last night and the players have had several days of rest.

Captains of both teams request that their men be on hand early this afternoon as in view of the length of the game it is necessary to get started sharply on time. The batteries have not been announced but Porterfield or Hadley will probably take the mound for the Reds, with Swan to do the hurling for the Blue Sox.

Game called at 4.30 sharp.

## Shanghai Rifle Assn.

Monthly Circular, July and August  
(There will be no monthly circular issued during the month of August).

## SHOOTING

July Monthly Competition.

Tuesday, 31st inst. from 6 to 8 a.m. and from 4 to 6 p.m. Range, 500 yards, one sighting and ten scoring shots.

August Monthly Competition.

Friday, August 31, from 4 to 6 p.m. Range, 500 yards, 1 sig. and 10 scoring shots.

Special Competitions (Long Ranges).

Open Event.

Thursday, August 30, from 6 to 9 a.m. Range, 900 yds., 1 sig. and 15 scoring shots.

Friday, August 31, from 6 to 9 a.m. Range, 1,000 yds, 1 sig. and 15 scoring shots.

Three 1916 spoons will be awarded.

ed in each competition to the competitors making the highest scores, including allowances (irrespective of classes) The allowances are:—"B" class 3, "C" 5, and "D" 8 points respectively. Non-Members will be posted in "A" class. Intending competitors in the forthcoming Shanghai 303 Rifle Championship, are cordially invited to enter for this competition.

The following competitions will be held during the month of September:

The Shanghai 303 Rifle Championship, September 15, 16 and 17. Entrance fee, \$3.00.

The Arcthusa Cup, September 19, (Wednesday). Entrance fee, \$0.50.

The N. R. A. Medal, September 29, (Saturday). Entrance fee, \$1.00.

Conditions of these competitions will be published later, but will be the same as last year, except that previous winners of the N. R. A. medal are not eligible to win it a second time. Any such winner shooting in this competition will, if he again makes the highest score, receive a souvenir from the Assn. and the Medal will be awarded to the next highest scorer. Any military rifle being allowed only in the Arcthusa Cup Competition.

New Member. Mr. G. V. Jensen, 1st Reserve Co. S. F. C.

Allied Red Cross Cup, Competition. Mr. W. E. Sauer was the winner of the cup, with a score of 93 points.

Donation. A cheque for \$135.00 has been forwarded to the Allied Red Cross Fund, being the proceeds of the following:

Forty-five entries for the competition at \$2.00 each. \$90.00  
75% of \$47.00 pool ..... 35.25  
Mr. T. Spring's donation ..... 7.75  
Mr. W. C. G. Clifford's donation ..... 2.00  
..... \$135.00

Correction.

The total amount of entrance fees for the annual rifle meeting should have been \$288.00 and not \$228.00 as printed in May-June circular.

By order of the Committee,  
Secretary and Treasurer,  
Shanghai, July 20, 1917.

4, 5 and 6 of the new 1917-1918 Classification on Course, being 5 shots with fixed bayonets at 200 yards, 5 shots kneeling or sitting at 300 yards and 5 rounds rapid at the same range. The feature of the morning was the good shooting of Private J. E. Cameron, who scored 50 out of the possible 55 and won the "A" Class competition. "B" and "C" Classes also showed good averages. The best cards returned in each class were as follows:

Practice No. Handicap

Pte. J. E. Cameron ..... 4 5 6 50 = 8.50% = 45.75

Pte. E. O. Wilson ..... 15 17 18 50 = 7.60% = 38.15

Lieut. W. J. Monk ..... 15 13 12 41 = 11.25% = 36.29

Pte. W. G. Smith ..... 6 14 17 37 = 8.50% = 33.86

Pte. Cameron wins 1st leg on second cup and spoon for highest score. Future handicap 11.25%.

"B" Class:

L. Sgt. E. W. Godfrey ..... 12 16 15 43 = 4.25% = 41.17

Pte. A. E. R. de Jonge ..... 15 14 14 43 = 7.00% = 38.99

Corpl. F. E. Hodges ..... 15 14 13 42 = 4.25% = 39.06

C. Sgt. G. H. A. Snow ..... 12 11 16 39 = 4.25% = 37.34

L. Sgt. Godfrey wins 2nd leg on cup, and spoon for highest score. Future handicap 7%.

"C" Class:

Pte. J. E. Wilson ..... 15 16 10 41 = net = 41.00

Pte. P. D. Sullivan ..... 12 15 14 41 = 4.25% = 39.32

L. Cpl. P. H. Nye ..... 6 18 11 33 = net = 33.00

Pte. W. C. G. Clifford ..... 9 9 13 31 = net = 31.00

Pte. Wilson wins 1st leg on cup; future handicap 4.25%.

Pte. Sullivan wins spoon for highest score.

## 'A' Company British

## July Monthly Cups

"A" Company, British, fired their July Monthly Cups on the 19th inst. between 8 and 9 a.m. Weather conditions were reasonably good, the wind, although fairly strong, being steady and blowing from 5 o'clock. The competitions consisted of Practices Nos.

"A" Class:

Pte. J. E. Cameron ..... 4 5 6 50 = 8.50% = 45.75

Pte. E. O. Wilson ..... 15 17 18 50 = 7.60% = 38.15

Lieut. W. J. Monk ..... 15 13 12 41 = 11.25% = 36.29

Pte. W. G. Smith ..... 6 14 17 37 = 8.50% = 33.86

Pte. Cameron wins 1st leg on second cup and spoon for highest score. Future handicap 11.25%.

"B" Class:

L. Sgt. E. W. Godfrey ..... 12 16 15 43 = 4.25% = 41.17

Pte. A. E. R. de Jonge ..... 15 14 14 43 = 7.00% = 38.99

Corpl. F. E. Hodges ..... 15 14 13 42 = 4.25% = 39.06

C. Sgt. G. H. A. Snow ..... 12 11 16 39 = 4.25% = 37.34

L. Sgt. Godfrey wins 2nd leg on cup, and spoon for highest score. Future handicap 7%.

"C" Class:

Pte. J. E. Wilson ..... 15 16 10 41 = net = 41.00

Pte. P. D. Sullivan ..... 12 15 14 41 = 4.25% = 39.32

L. Cpl. P. H. Nye ..... 6 18 11 33 = net = 33.00

Pte. W. C. G. Clifford ..... 9 9 13 31 = net = 31.00

Pte. Wilson wins 1st leg on cup; future handicap 4.25%.

Pte. Sullivan wins spoon for highest score.

Full Story Of President Li's  
Escape From Insane Guard

(Peking Gazette)

President Li Yuan-hung is again in refuge in the Legation quarter. This time he is the guest of the French Minister. Early yesterday morning (last Monday) one of his bodyguards suddenly ran amok and with his sword in hand he slashed at every one within sight. As the result, several were wounded and killed. One of the wounded is in danger of his life. Fearing that the mad act might be a case of hired assassination President Li at once got into his motor car and sped away to the French Catholic Hospital near the American Legation. It is reported that he has since gone to the French Legation but the report was not confirmed last night. Foul play is suspected but all evidences show that the man was really insane at the time. The theory is that the man, whose name is Wang Teh-lu was one of those who actually participated in the fight outside of the Tung-huamen. His nervous system must have been affected by the excitement of war and upon the return of the President to his home the man's brain was somehow affected and resulted in the sad tragedy. After the first rush by the mad man other members of the bodyguard closed round him and killed him on the spot.

## Some Plausible Rumors

As usual rumors are plentiful immediately after the incident. One is to the effect that when General Li left his house the other day he left his bodyguards unpaid. While at the Japanese Legation Wang Teh-lu, the madman, went to demand his pay. He was told that he would be paid when the crisis was over. On the return of General Li to his home this man again demanded his pay. This so angered the indignation of his superior officer that the latter reprimanded him. The man became

angry and set himself to punishing all those whom he thought were against him, with the above-described result. Another story is to the effect that the soldiers got to discussing the merits of Chang Hsun's pistols and the Republican soldiers. The argument ended in a fracas and the terrible slaughter was the result. All these stories must, however, be accepted for what they are worth.

## An Official Report

The following official report is supplied by the Metropolitan Police:

A little after 5 a.m. on the 16th inst. yesterday, Wang Teh-lu, one of the Guards stationed in the garden adjoining the residence of President Li suddenly became insane. With a bayonet in each hand he rushed out of his own room and went out in search of others, who were all asleep and were therefore not prepared to resist. Sgt. Wang Feng-min and 3rd class guardsman Ma Chan-cheng were stabbed to death. Wang then ran into the officer's room.

Seeing that the man was in a dangerous mood, Company commander Ping Shih-li shot at him with his pistol but missed. He chased him out of the room and to the rock-works, firing twice but the gun misfired. Turning round the madman killed Ping Shih-li, at the same time wounding Corporal Li Pao-chia and private Chang Hung-ping. Brandishing his weapon, the madman then left the house, hotly pursued by several members of the guards. He was knocked down by a blow on his leg in a small lane at the east end of the Tung Chang Hu Tung. He was then stabbed to death by his pursuers on the spot.

Sun Ping-chang, Inspector of the Second Left Division of Police, at once arrived on the scene and examined the corpse of Wang Feng-min at the foot of a wall, that of Ma Chan-cheng to the west in a courtyard, and that of

Ping Shih-li lying at the rock-works in the garden. All the fatal wounds were in the stomach and it was evident that they were knife wounds. The Guards Department then reported to the Ministry of War and received the order that there was no need to hold an investigation. The corpse of Wang Teh-lu, the murderer, was carried outside of the Chaoyangmen and buried there. The bodies of Ping Shih-li, Wang Feng-min and Ma Chan-cheng were put into coffins which were for the time being deposited in the Yen Hsi See at the Kung Hsien Hu Tung. Li Pao-chia and Chang Hung-ping, who were wounded, were sent to the Tung Jen (Methodist) Hospital.

According to the members of the guards the said Wang Teh-lu had always been simple and honest. Neither had he any ill-feeling for any one of his comrades. The incident was therefore unexpected. One who is said to know some thing about the affair, states that Wang Teh-lu is a native of Tsaochowfu, Shantung. When the Republican Punitive Force entered the city on the 12th about 40 or 50 of the guards joined in the operations. Wang Teh-lu was one of those who went. He, however, did not fire a single shot. His comrades then laughed at him for his lack of courage. After the fight several articles were picked up from the house of Chang Hsun. These were divided but Wang Teh-lu received no share. It must have been his sense of humiliation and anger which must have effected his mind and made him so ruthless.

The said guards are a special unit recruited and employed by President Li privately for the purpose of protecting his residence. The force has been in existence for more than four months. The recruitment was entrusted into the hands of Ko Hsiang-chen, who is now Colonel of the Guards, and Wang Pao-shien, who is the Commander of the Guards of the President. Ko is a native of Howei and Wang a native of Tangchow. The soldiers of the guards are therefore mostly natives of places south of Chihli and north of Shantung. President Li has always been very kind and considerate to his guards and as to the guards they have been very faithful in giving protection to the family of the President. President Li, after going through the recent crisis, returned to his home on the 15th and unfortunately the sad incident took place two days after his return. As the result of the shock, President Li and his family went to the French Hospital in the Legation quarters. With the approval of President Li the said guards have been disbanded and sent away by Chinese Customs, under the command of the Gendarmier. Extra police and soldiers have been placed on guard at the Tung Chang Hu Tung by the police and gendarmier. The place is quiet and peaceful.

Valencia Is Placed  
Under Martial Law

State Of War Is Proclaimed As  
Situation In Spain Reaches  
Crisis

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Madrid, July 21.—A state of war has been proclaimed in Valencia.

Madrid, July 20.—The Premier announces that Barcelona was normal yesterday. Two gendarmes and four civilians were injured on Thursday when the gendarmes had to charge a barricade. The Mayor of Barcelona has resigned.

Disturbances continue in Valencia where the driver of a train was attacked and compelled to use a revolver in self-defence. The crowd was charged and dispersed.

Engineer officers are driving the trains between Madrid and Barcelona and it is now admitted that the railwaymen are on strike.

## FOOD DIRECTOR QUILTS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 20.—Mr. Kennedy Jones, the Director of Food Economy, has resigned. Mr. Kennedy Jones explains that he has resigned because his special food economy campaign is not so necessary now that the harvest is in.

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22 Krt. Gold Crowns and Bridge Work from \$10.00.  
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They must look right, feel right and occlude right.

Moreover, they must enable the patient to eat well, to talk naturally, and to pronounce distinctly.

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with your Services"

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24 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

Insurance Companies  
Allege Damage Fraud

Say Ningpo Concern Turned In  
False Claim Regarding  
Fire Loss

Allegations of fraud were made in the British Supreme Court yesterday in regard to a claim for Tls. 12,704 under a fire insurance arbitration award made by the Yee Sing Hong of Ningpo against the General Accident, Fire and Life Assurance Corporation, the Patriotic Assurance Co., Ltd., and the Sun Insurance office.

Mr. J. G. Priestwood appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. E. W. Godfrey for the defendants. The plaintiffs' claim pleaded that they were carrying Tls. 20,000 fire insurance with the defendants, besides Tls. 10,000 with two other firms, at the time of a fire, on April 23, 1916, which greatly damaged their stock. The Yee Sing Hong is a piece goods concern. By agreement in writing, they allege, the award of damage was left to Mr. W. A. White, who brought in an award of Tls. 15,880.21, to which was to be added one half the arbitrator's fee of Tls. 175. The sum of Tls. 12,704.16 and Tls. 70 are claimed from the defendants.

The defendants admitted the holding of the insurance, the fire and the making of the award, but plead that in so far as the latter purports to decide the question of loss or damage it is in excess of the arbitrator's authority. Moreover, that the plaintiffs entered a fraudulent claim, stating that their stock was totally destroyed, to the amount of Tls. 22,220.36, and that this forfeits the benefit under the policies. The case was adjourned after Mr. Godfrey had called two witnesses, Mr. White and Mr. E. Q. Cooper of Messrs. L. Moore and Co.

## CLAN LINER IS SUNK

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Algeria, July 20.—The Italian steamer Europe (? Europa, 7,870 tons) collided in a fog with a Clan Line steamer, the name of which is not known. The latter sank but the crew were rescued, except eight. The s.s. Europa reached Gibraltar in a very damaged condition.

AIR FIGHTING REACHES  
HIGHEST PITCH OF WAR

45 German Machines Brought  
Down And 31 British In  
One Week

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 20.—Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters reports that the past week has been marked by the hardest and most continuous aerial fighting of the war, notwithstanding unfavorable weather.

Our aeroplanes during the week brought down 42 enemy machines while our anti-aircraft guns shot down three. Forty-three enemy machines were sent down out of control. We lost 31. The disproportion of the losses represents the average measure of our supremacy. The most notable feature of the fighting has been the size of the enemy formations. Our airmen encountered groups of 30 to 40 machines. When these large formations are attacked they invariably lose their tactical cohesion.

## JAPAN TO FRANCE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Tokio, July 22.—The Emperor will send a magnificent sword to France as an expression of the admiration of the Japanese nation for the valor of the French army. The sword will be made by order by the oldest master-smiths.

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both suffer if you are a victim to constipation. The remedy is

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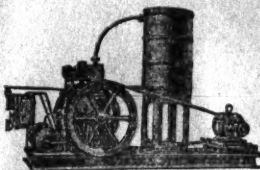
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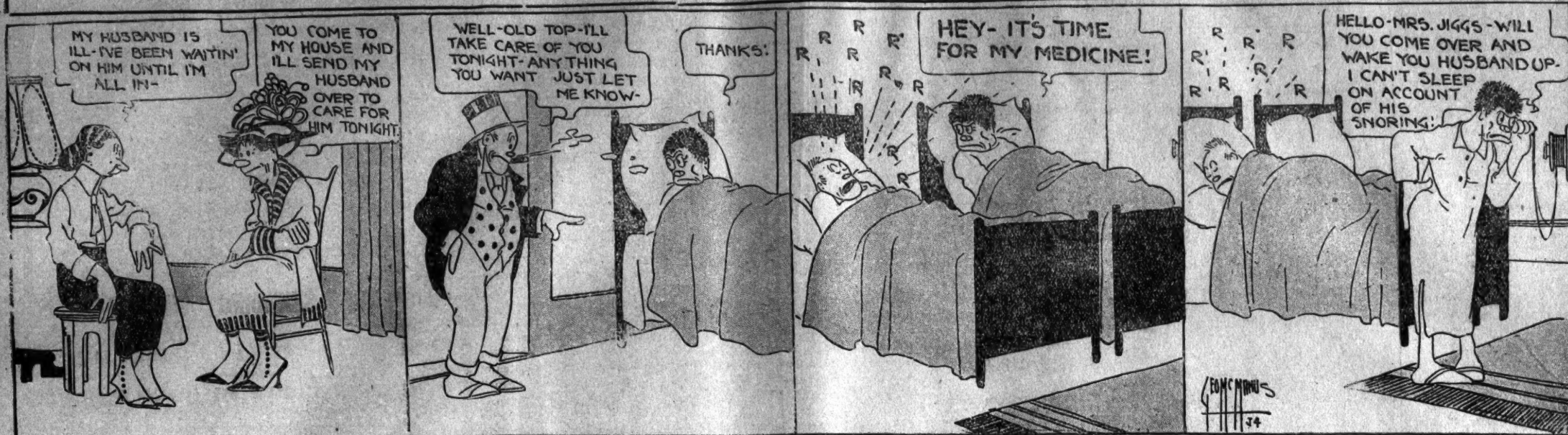




## Bringing Up Father



By George McManus



## Germany, Last Stronghold of Autocratic Monarch

(Continued on Page 7)

Each of these groups, voting separately, elects an equal number of delegates to a convention, which convention chooses the delegates of that constituency to the lower house of the Prussian Parliament.

## No Chance For The Poor

Thus in every Electoral Convention two-thirds of the members belong to the wealthy or well-to-do class. There is no chance in such a system for the poor, for the masses. This system gives an enormous preponderance of political power to the rich. The first class consists of very few men, in some districts of only one; the second is sometimes twenty times as numerous, the third sometimes a hundred, or even a thousand times. Thus, though every man has the suffrage, the vote of a single rich man may have as great weight as the votes of a thousand workmen. Universal suffrage is manipulated in such a way as to defeat democracy decisively and to consolidate a privileged class in power in the only branch of the Government that has even the appearance of being of popular origin. Bismarck, no friend of Liberalism, once characterized this electoral system as the worst ever created. Its shrieking injustice is shown by the fact that in 1900 the Social Democrats, who actually cast a majority of the votes, got only 7 seats out of nearly 400. It is one of the most undemocratic systems in existence.

The voters do not choose their representatives directly. The suffrage is indirect, and is, moreover, as we have seen, grossly unequal. As this system is in vogue for municipal elections as well as for State elections, it throws power, whether in the municipality or in the nation, into the hands of men of wealth.

In 1908 there were 293,000 voters in the first class, 1,065,240 in the second, 6,324,079 in the third. The first class represented 4 per cent, the second 14 per cent, the third 82 per cent of the population. In Cologne the first class comprised 370 electors, the second 2,584, while the third had 22,324. The first class chose the same number of electors as the third. Thus, 370 rich men had the same voting capacity as 22,324 proletarians. In Saarbrücken, the Baron von Stumm, formed the first class all by himself and announced complacently that he did not suffer from his isolation. In one of the Berlin districts Herr Heffte, a manufacturer of sausages, formed the first class.

This system would seem to be monstrous enough by reason of the monstrous plutocratic cast. But this is not all. This reactionary edifice is appropriately crowned by another device, oral voting. Neither in the primary or the secondary voting is a secret ballot used. Voting is viva voce. Thus every one exercises his right publicly in the presence of his superior or his patron or employer, or his equals or the official representative of the King. In such a country

as Prussia, where the police are notoriously ubiquitous, what a weapon for absolutism! The great landowners, the great manufacturers, the State, can easily bring all the pressure they desire to bear upon the voter, exercising his wretched rudiment of political power.

On February 10, 1910, Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, defended this system in the Landtag with great frankness: "We are opposed to secret voting because, instead of developing the sense of responsibility in the voter, it attenuates it and, on the other hand, it favors the terrorism which Socialists exercise over the bourgeois voters."

As a matter of fact, a large number of voters prefer to forego their miserable privilege entirely and stay at home. In 1903, 23.6 per cent only of them voted for the Prussian House of Representatives, while the same year 75 per cent voted in the elections for the Reichstag, where the secret ballot is used. Of those who failed to vote, much the larger percentage is from the third class, whose members evidently feel the nullity of the privileges they enjoy in this "people's kingdom of the Hohenzollerns," as the Kaiser alluringly describes it.

An additional evidence as to the perfection of the "people's kingdom" is this: With the exception of a thoroughly insignificant measure passed in June, 1906, there has been no change in the electoral districts since 1858. No account has been taken of the changes in the population, and there are the same or worse disparities than there are in the case of the Reichstag, as previously stated. It thus happens that 3,000,000 inhabitants of four large Prussian districts return 9 representatives, while three other million, divided among forty smaller districts, return 66. Here again the natural result of the change of the population owing to the economic evolution has inordinately increased the influence of the rural districts, pre-eminently conservative.

In 1903 under this system 324,157 Conservative votes elected 143 representatives; but 314,149 Social Democratic votes did not secure the election of a single member.

## Princes Have The Veto

Neither in the empire, nor in Prussia nor any of the other States that compose the empire, does the elected Chamber control the Government. In every case the Prince has the absolute veto. Where there are second Chambers, as in many of the States, they are not elected, but are nominated, and are a bulwark of a privileged class. And in Prussia even the so-called popular House is merely another name for a privileged class. Neither in the nation nor in the States are the Ministers controlled by the popular assemblies. They may vote as they feel like it. The Ministers will go right on as long as the Emperor, King, Grand Duke, or Prince desires. You cannot amend the Constitution in any German State without the consent of the Prince. You cannot amend the Constitution of the empire without the consent of one man, William II. Reichstag committees may discuss and propose amendments to their hearts' content. After they have obtained the consent of the Reichstag a rocky road opens out broadly ahead of them. For they must have the approval of the Bundesrath, which is appointed by the reigning Princes of Germany and is obliged to vote as they direct. No amendment can pass the Bundesrath if 14 votes out of the 61 are cast against it. Of these 61, Prussia has 20. The Prussian votes are cast as the King of Prussia directs. If every individual in Germany except this one, and including the other Kings and Dukes, wanted a change in the Constitution, they couldn't get it if William II. said No! This is the people's kingdom with a vengeance! The power of the Prussian Crown is virtually absolute—"absolutism under constitutional forms," said Rudolph Gneist, once considered in Germany a

great authority on public law, before the modern school of publicists—Laband, George Meyer, Bornhak, Jellinek, Delbrück—became the teachers of Germany, and taught the most reactionary political philosophy that Europe has heard since the time of de Bonald and de Maistre. They have taught that the complete, uncontrolled power of the "Government" (Regierung) is in the power of the Prince, that the granting of constitutions did not mean the recognition of popular sovereignty in the slightest degree, that legislatures are not representations of the people but are mere organs of the State, that legislatures have no right to bring the State to a standstill, that is, have no right to refuse a budget until their wishes are respected; that, if they do, they are acting not in a constitutional but in a revolutionary sense; that if such a step is taken, then it is the right of the sovereign to recur to the principle that existed before the granting of the constitution, absolutism, monarchy, and to do what he regards as wise.

German legislatures are important and ineffective. The effective seat of political power in Germany is, as it has always been in the monarchies, with Napoleon I. and Napoleon III. showed men (and Bismarck among others) that that made no difference, if the vote led nowhere, if the body elected by the voters was carefully and completely nullified by other bodies over which the voters had no control whatever.

The legislatures of Germany are really only royal councils, consultative assemblies. Bismarck's defiance of the Prussian Chamber and the voters who elected it, in the Conflict Period, from 1862 to 1866, has been decisive for the fate of popular government in Germany.

## The All-Powerful King

Prince von Bulow, the ablest Chancellor of the empire since Bismarck, said in 1914: "Prussia attained her greatness as a country of soldiers and officials, and as such she was able to accomplish the work of German unification; to this day she is still, in all essentials, a State of soldiers and officials." The governing classes are in Prussia, which in turn governs Germany, the monarch, the aristocracy, and a bureaucracy of military and civil officials, responsible to the King alone. The determining factor in the State is the personality of the King.

Prussia has been the strongest obstacle to the democratic movement of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Germany in 1914 was less liberal than in 1848. The most serious blow that the principle of representative government received during that century was the one she received at the hands of Bismarck. We have expert testimony of the highest and most official sort that the effects of the blow are not outlived. Prince von Bulow, writing in 1914, said:

"Liberalism, in spite of its change of attitude in national questions, has to this day not recovered from the catastrophic defeat which Prince Bismarck inflicted nearly half a century ago on the party of progress which still clings to the ideals and principles of 1848."

Parliaments will not control in Germany, the civil power will not dominate the military, until the present regime, exalted and strengthened by the victories of 1864-70, is debased and disgraced by resounding and disastrous defeats. It is doubtful if there will be any change even then, for the German people are the most docile in Europe, with no taste for revolutions, with no revolutions to their credit, as have England, France, America, Russia, even China. Personal government has brought the present calamity upon the world, and the possessors of that power will fight to retain it and will, if necessary, treat

the German people with the same ruthlessness as they have treated the other peoples of Europe. "Moreover, the solidarity of governed and governors, in atrocious crimes, during the past three years gives little hope to liberals in other countries who desire liberalism in Germany."

Let us not be hoodwinked by Easter messages from William II. or by cloudy and ambiguous utterances of Bethmann-Hollweg, as presaging forthcoming liberalisation of Germany. Prussian Kings have shown that not only are treaties scraps of paper, but that constitutions are also scraps of paper when their provisions annoy the monarch. And Prussian monarchs have never been squeamish about perjury. The famous Easter "promises" of this year will not be a greater hindrance to imperial and royal volition than previous celebrated promises to Belgium and to the United States have been.

## No Prospect Of Democracy

Germany has renounced liberty in order the better to carry on her national industry-war. As Harden has said: "In order to be strong she has rejected the great modern comfort of democracy." The ethical superiority of this people over all others, so confidently asserted as a justification of her leadership in the world, is shown in this phrase of Professor Delbrück, "blessed be the hand that tracted those lines," that is, that falsified the Ems despatch. This is the Prussian attitude. For it brought a successful war—a war for prestige and power and lucre. The present war was intended to repeat on a far larger scale the inspiring achievement. And, if it should succeed, we would expect to see democracy flourish in Germany by the same token that we would expect to gather grapes of thorns and figs of thistles.

All this parade of constitutional reforms must not becloud the issue. The constitutions of Germany are paper constitutions. Long before it was the fashion to treat solemn international agreements as mere scraps of paper the imperial and the Prussian constitutions were ignored and flagrantly infringed in many of their provisions with impunity by the governing authorities. In Germany the army is far more powerful than the Reichstag, and both know it. Even the Bundesrath is hardly, if at all, more powerful than the Great General Staff. And the army is not under the control of the Reichstag or the legislature of Prussia. It stands outside and it stands above. In Prussia the army is a kingdom within a kingdom. Within the army the Prussian King has preserved all the prerogatives of an absolute monarch. No authority in the State can intervene between the army and the sovereign. The control of the army belongs to the King. The army is not the army of the nation, but is the King's army.

"The dearest desire of every Prussian," said Bethmann-Hollweg in the Landtag January 10, 1914, "is to see the King's army remain completely under the control of the King and not to become the army of Parliament."

Professor Delbrück in his recent book describes the special character of the German Army. From the point of view of sentiment the army exemplifies not the modern notion of patriotism, but the earlier notion of loyalty to a chieftain; the soldiers serve the King, not the fatherland. "The King is their comrade and they are attached to him as to their war lord, and this is the very foundation of our national life. The essence of our monarchy resides in its relations with the army. Whoever knows our officers must know that they would never tolerate the Government of a Minister of War issuing from Parliament."

One has only to recall the great chapters in English history which tell of the struggle for liberty to know that it has been obtained solely by the recognition of the supremacy of Parliament over royal prerogative and our military power.

ASK FOR  
Neuchatel White WineAt Your Club  
At Your Hotel.or  
Keep It In Your Home  
and  
BE HAPPYThe number of those who  
"love" it is increasing  
daily.

Obtainable from

HIRSBRUNNER &amp; CO.

"THE SWISS HOUSE"

1 Nanking Road

What makes it go?

## BABY SHOW

Your Baby will be a Prize Winner if nourished on

BORDEN'S EAGLE BRAND MILK

The oldest and most reliable condensed milk on the market.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS

Connell Brothers Company

Agents: Shanghai, Hongkong and Singapore

Getzbest

GETZ BROS. AND CO., INC., SAN FRANCISCO, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, MANILA

PURE FOOD  
PRODUCTSThe "GETZBEST BRAND" represents the highest grade of goods packed  
in California.No adulterant is used in the preparation  
of "Getzbest" products, and everything  
is guaranteed to comply with Pure Food  
Laws throughout the world.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL FIRST-CLASS STORES



## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS  
SHARE LIST  
Yesterday's Prices

| STOCK                    | Quotations Closing |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| <b>Banks</b>             |                    |
| H. K. and S. B.          | \$617 1/2 Sa.      |
| Chartered                | 250 108.           |
| Russo-Asiatic            | R. 250             |
| Cathay, ordy             | Tls. 6.15 B.       |
| <b>Marine Insurances</b> |                    |
| Canton                   | Tls. 340 S.        |
| North China              | Tls. 140 S.        |
| Union of Canton          | Tls. 800 S.        |
| Yangtze                  | \$102 1/2 B.       |
| <b>Fire Insurances</b>   |                    |
| China Fire               | \$143 B.           |
| Hongkong Fire            | Tls. 325           |
| <b>Shipping</b>          |                    |
| Indo-China Pref.         | Tls. 100           |
| "Shell"                  | 120s. B.           |
| Shanghai Tug (a)         | Tls. 15 1/2 B.     |
| Shanghai Tug (f)         | Tls. 50 S.         |
| Kochien                  | Tls. 35 B.         |
| <b>Mining</b>            |                    |
| Kalping                  | Tls. 8 1/2 B.      |
| Oriental Cons.           | 27s. 6d.           |
| Philippine               | Tls. 0.50          |
| Raub                     | \$2.45             |
| <b>Docks</b>             |                    |
| Hongkong Dock            | \$114              |
| Shanghai Dock            | Tls. 91 Sa.        |
| New Eng. Works           | Tls. 12 1/2        |
| <b>Wharves</b>           |                    |
| Shanghai Wharf           | Tls. 70 B.         |
| Hongkong Wharf           | Tls. 68            |
| <b>Lands and Hotels</b>  |                    |
| Anglo French Land        | Tls. 83 1/2 B.     |
| China Land               | Tls. 50            |
| Shanghai Land            | Tls. 80 1/2 B.     |
| Wellsland                | Tls. 3             |
| Shanghai Hotels Ltd.     | \$9 B.             |
| China Realty (ord.)      | Tls. 50            |
| China Realty (pref.)     | Tls. 50            |
| <b>Cotton Mills</b>      |                    |
| Ewo                      | Tls. 160 Sa.       |
| Ewo Pref.                | Tls. 100           |
| International            | Tls. 90            |
| International Pref.      | Tls. 68            |
| Langkat-mow              | Tls. 70            |
| Oriental                 | Tls. 37 1/2 B.     |
| Shanghai Cotton          | Tls. 120 1/2 Sa.   |
| Kung Yik                 | Tls. 14 1/2 B.     |
| Yangtze                  | Tls. 540 B.        |
| Yangtze Pref.            | Tls. 100           |
| <b>Industrials</b>       |                    |
| Butler Tite              | Tls. 23            |
| China Sugar              | \$90 S.            |
| Green Island             | Tls. 7.30          |
| Langkat                  | Tls. 15 B.         |
| Major Bros.              | Tls. 5             |
| Shanghai Sumatra         | Tls. 135           |
| <b>Stores</b>            |                    |
| Hall and Holtz           | \$15 1/2 B.        |
| Llewellyn                | \$60               |
| Lane, Crawford           | \$95 B.            |
| Moutrie                  | \$35               |
| Watson                   | \$6 B.             |
| Weeks                    | Tls. 15 1/2 S.     |
| <b>Rubbers (Local)</b>   |                    |
| Alma                     | Tls. 10 B.         |
| Amherst                  | Tls. 1 S.          |
| Anglo-Java               | Tls. 0.60 B.       |
| Anglo-Dutch              | Tls. 4 1/2 B.      |
| Ayer Tawah               | Tls. 37            |
| Batu Awar 1913           | Tls. 1 B.          |
| Bukit Toh Alang          | Tls. 4 1/2 B.      |
| Bute                     | Tls. 1 B.          |
| Chemor United            | Tls. 1.15 B.       |
| Chempedak                | Tls. 11 1/2        |
| Cheng                    | Tls. 2.60 B.       |
| Consolidated             | Tls. 2.60 B.       |
| Dominion                 | Tls. 10 B.         |
| Gula Kalumpung           | Tls. 7.10 Sa.      |
| Java Consolidated        | Tls. 19 1/2 B.     |
| Kamunting                | Tls. 0 B.          |
| Kapala                   | Tls. 0.90          |
| Karyang                  | Tls. 27 1/2        |
| Karan                    | Tls. 12 1/2        |
| Kota Bahroes             | Tls. 7 1/2 Sa.     |
| Kroewek Java             | Tls. 17 B.         |
| Padang                   | Tls. 13 1/2 B.     |
| Pengkalan Durian         | Tls. 9 B.          |
| Permatia                 | Tls. 31 B.         |
| Repah                    | Tls. 1 B.          |
| Samagagas                | Tls. 0.90 B.       |
| Seelke                   | Tls. 7 1/2         |
| Senambun                 | Tls. 1.20 B.       |
| Senawang                 | Tls. 13 1/2 B.     |
| Shanghai Klebang         | Tls. 0.80 B.       |
| Shanghai Malay           | Tls. 6 B.          |
| Shanghai Pahang          | Tls. 12.20         |
| Sungals                  | Tls. 1.55          |
| Sungel Duri              | Tls. 11 1/2        |
| Sua Mangsai              | Tls. 5 1/2 B.      |
| Shai Kalantah            | Tls. 0.82 1/2      |
| Shanghai Seremban        | Tls. 0.75 B.       |
| Tanjong                  | Tls. 1.60 B.       |
| Tanah Merah              | Tls. 1.07 1/2 Sa.  |
| T-bong                   | Tls. 19 1/2        |
| Ugohi                    | Tls. 2 B.          |
| Zhangbe                  | Tls. 5 1/2 B.      |
| <b>Miscellaneous</b>     |                    |
| C. I. and E. Lumber      | Tls. 110           |
| Cully Dairy              | Tls. 10 S.         |
| Shai Elec. and Ash       | \$2                |
| Shanghai Trams           | Tls. 70 1/2 B.     |
| Shanghai Gas             | Tls. 20 B.         |
| Shanghai Bazar           | Tls. 30            |
| Shanghai Mercury         | Tls. 20            |
| Shai Telephone           | Tls. 80 S.         |
| Shai Waterworks          | Tls. 235 S.        |

S. Sell rs. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 398.

**"BICKERTON'S"**  
PRIVATE HOTEL  
Established 22 years.  
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven  
minutes from Bund by tram, which  
stops at the door. Strictly first-class  
cuisine under the personal super-  
vision of the proprietress. 80 rooms,  
separate baths, with hot and cold  
water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, July 23, 1917.

## Money and Bullion

Tls.

Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate

@ 92 = Tls. 1.08

@ 72.4 = Mex. \$1.50

Mex. dollars Market rate 72.1

Bar Silver 39 1/2

Copper Cash 1800

Sovereigns:

Buying rate @ 3/9 1/2 = Tls. 5.27

exch. @ 72.4 = Mex. \$7.23

Peking Bar 263

Native Interest .05

## Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver 39 1/2

Bank Rate of Discount 5 1/2

Market rate of discount:

3 m-s. %

4 m-s. %

6 m-s. %

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.

Ex. Paris on London .Fr. 27.41

Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$ 4762

Consols .T.T. %

## Exchange Closing Quotations

London .T.T. 3/9 1/2

London .Demand 3/9 1/2

India .(nominal) T.T. 28 1/2

Paris .T.T. 52 1/2

Paris .Demand 52 1/2

New York .T.T. 90 1/2

New York .Demand 90 1/2

Hongkong .T.T. 67 1/2

Japan .T.T. 56 1/2

Batavia .T.T. 21 1/2

## Bank's Buying Rates

London .4 m-s. Cds. 3/11 1/2

London .4 m-s. Dcs. 3/11 1/2

London .6 m-s. Cds. 3/11 1/2

London .6 m-s. Dcs. 3/11 1/2

Paris .4 m-s. 54 1/2

New York .4 m-s. 93 1/2

## Customs House Exchange Rates For July

Hk. Tls. 4.76 @ 3/9 1/2

" 1 @ 519 = Francs 5.78

" 1 No quotation Market 4.72

" 1 @ 89 1/2 Gold 4.72

" 1 @ 57 1/2 Yen. 1.95

" 1 @ 15 Rupees 3.15

" 1 @ 410 Roubles 4.57

" 1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50

† Nominal

## Stock Exchange

## Transactions

## TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, July 23, 1917.

## Official

Ewo Cotton Tls. 160.00

Shai Cotton Tls. 126.50

Shai &amp; H'kew wharf 6% debts.

Tls. 90.00

## Unofficial

Gulas "L" Tls. 7.10

Kota Bahroes Tls. 7.50

Tananah Merah Tls. 1.07 1/2

## Sharebrokers' Association

## Transactions

## BUSINESS DONE

Shanghai, July 23, 1917.

## Official

Anglo Dutch @ Tls. 4.75 cash

## Unofficial

Java Consol. @ Tls. 19.25 cash

## LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic in-

formation has been received by

the general agent from the

Sumatra director and manager of

the Maatschappij tot Mijn-

bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in

Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for

July 20, 21 and 22 was 78, 76

and 74 tons respectively."

## The China Mutual Life Insurance

## Company, Ltd.

## Copies of the Directors' Report,

## Revenue Account and Balance

## Sheet may be obtained on applica-

## tion in person or in writing to the

## Managers

## Head Office,

## 10 Canton Road,

## Shanghai.

## British-America Assurance Co.

## The undersigned, as agents for

## the above company, are prepared

## to grant policies against Fire on

## Foreign and Native Risk at Current

## Rates.

## FRAZAR &amp; Co.

## London Rubber Market

## Reuter's Service

London, July 20.—Today's rubber

prices were:—

Plantation first latex crepe:

Spot, 2s. 7d. paid.

October to December, 2s. 9d. paid.

Tendency of market, Firm.

Previous Quotation, London, July

19:—

Spot, 2s. 6 1/2d. paid.

October to December, 2s. 8d. paid.

Tendency of market, Firm.

Previous Quotation, London, July

20:—

Spot, 2s. 7d. paid.

October to December, 2s. 9d. paid.

Tendency of market, Firm.

## COMMERCIAL CABLES

## Reuter's Service

London, July 20.—Today's rates,

prices and deliveries were:—

American Electrolytic 99.90%

Cheques on London at Paris, Fr. 27.18

T.T. on London at New York \$4.76 1/2

Bar Silver (Spot) 39 1/2

Bank of England Rate of Dis-

count 5%

Market rate of Discount 4 1/2%

Cotton: Egyptian F. G. P. 31.25d.

Cotton: M. G. Fine Sea Island 15.65d.

Cotton: Mid-American Spot 19.00d.

Plantation Rubber July (paid) 2s. 7 1/2d.

Price of Common to Low Medium.

Tea fixed 11 penny to shilling.

## U. K. METAL MARKET

## Reuter's Service

London, July 20.—Today's metal

prices were:—

Standard Copper G. M. B. f. o. b.

American Electrolytic 99.90% 130 5 0

Copper f. o. b. 132 0 0

Lead L. B. C. f. o. b. 20 0 0

Soft Lead "Spanish" f. o. b. 30 0 0

Quicksilver, Second hand Ex

Warehouse f. o. b. 18 Extra

(in flask) 20 0 0

Tinplates, I. C. W. 20/24 100

lbs. 112 Sheets per Case tin

lined Cases without Hoops

f. o. b. 36s. 6d. to 43s. 6d.

Muntz Metal, f. o. b. London or

Liverpool (less 1/4%) (Nom.) 16 1/2 d.

Standard Tin (Cash) 240 5 0

Spelter (only 80%) f. o. b. 52 0 0

Galvanised Sheets 24 Gauge

f. o. b. 26 5 0

Standard Tin (3 Months) 226 7 6

## COTTON MARKET

## Reuter's Service

London, July 20.—Today's cotton

prices were:—

Mid-American Spot 19.00d.

Egyptian Cotton F. G. P. 31.25d.

F. M. G. Bengal and Sea Island 15.65d.

## BAR SILVER

## Reuter's Service

London, July 20.—Today's silver

prices were:—

Bar silver spot, 39 1/2d. No de-

mand, Dull.

Previous Quotation, London, July

19:—

Bar silver spot, 40 1/2d. No de-

mand, quiet with an easy tendency.

London, July 21.—Today's silver

prices were:—

Bar silver spot, 39 1/2d. Quiet.

Previous Quotation, London, July

20:—

Bar silver spot, 39 1/2d. No de-

mand, Dull.

## HAD AMERICAN PASSPORT

Card Held by German Spy in Co-

penhagen Evidently False

Copenhagen, June 30.—Among the

men arrested here the other day on

the allegation that they were German

spies is Alexander Walter Kirchheim.

He has a passport in the name of

Stuart, issued by Special Deputy

Henry E. Stuart in New York, which

evidently is false.

Two other men who were arrested

and have been expelled are Julius

Salomon, 24 years old, born in New

York, and Josef Hagermann, 28 years,

born in Philadelphia.

The newspaper *Folkstavis* in its

edition today gives further details

regarding Walter Westcott, also known

as Wilhelm, who was arrested here

for espionage while posing as a cor-

respondent of the *Hamburg Freiden-*

blatt. The newspaper declares that

Westcott was the head of an alleged

real estate bureau in Chicago, to which

the United States Secret Service final-

ly traced an agitation for a general

strike in munitions factories and other

war industries. The authorities, ac-

cording to the *Folkstavis*, arrested

Westcott and three or four of his

associates, including a German naval

Lieutenant.

Westcott was expelled from the

United States as an undesirable alien,

the newspaper asserted, but he con-

tinued his activities on this side of the

Atlantic, first in Bergen and then in

Copenhagen. In all, there have been

seventeen persons arrested in connection

with the Westcott case.

## News Brevities

The seventh annual meeting of the  
Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Estates,  
Ltd



## Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital ..... £1,200,000  
Reserve Fund ..... 1,900,000  
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... 1,200,000

Head Office: 55 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:  
Sir Montagu Corah Turner, Chairman.  
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.  
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.  
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.  
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.  
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.  
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:  
The Bank of England.  
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.  
The London County and Westminster Bank Limited.  
The National Provincial Bank of England Limited.  
The National Bank of Scotland Limited.

Agencies and Branches:  
Amritsar, Delhi, Puket, Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon, Batavia, Karachi, Saigon, Bombay, Klang, Seremban, Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore, Canton, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya, Colombo, Malacca, Taiping, Delhi, Manila, (F. M. S.), Foochow, Medan, Tavoy (Lower), Haiphong, New York, Burma, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.  
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.  
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BRENNER, Manager.

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 45,000,000.00  
Reserves ..... Frs. 45,000,000.00

Agencies and Branches:  
Bankok, Hanoi, Saigon, Battambang, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Mengtze, Singapore, Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin, Dondichy, Peking, Tourane, Haiphong, Papeete, Hankow, Pnom-Penh.

in France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

in London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

## Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique  
Societe Anonyme  
Paid-up Capital ... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.  
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.  
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President: JEAN JADOT  
Gouverneur: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:  
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.  
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.  
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.  
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tails and fixed deposits according to arrangement.  
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS, Manager for China.

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ..... \$15,000,000  
Reserve Fund: Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000  
Silver ..... 18,500,000  
Total ..... \$32,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:  
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.  
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.  
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.  
F. C. Butcher, Esq.  
A. H. Compton, Esq.  
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.  
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.  
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.  
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.  
Chief Manager: Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:  
Amoy, Ipoh, Peking, Bangkok, Johore, Penang, Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon, Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon, Calcutta, Lyons, Shanghai, Canton, Malacca, Singapore, Foochow, Manila, Sourabaya, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Taiping, Yokohama.

London Bankers: London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund. Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.  
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) ..... 55,000,000 Roubles.  
Reserve Fund ..... 26,900,000 Kope. Tia.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ... 3,500,000  
Reserve Fund ..... 1,750,000

Head Office: PETERSBURG.  
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.  
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E. C. 2.

Bankers:  
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies: Bombay, Harbin, Peking, Changchun, Hongkong, Shanghai, Chefoo, Newchwang, Tientsin, Dairen, Nicolaevsk, Vladivostok, Hallar, O-Amur, Yokohama, Hankow.

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

## SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Tails, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JETTERSKI, G. CARRERE, Managers for China.

## The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital ..... \$ 500,000.00  
Reserve ..... \$ 10,000.00  
Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916) \$1,100,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted. Current accounts in both tails and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both tails and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

## The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital ..... \$50,000,000  
Paid-up Capital ..... \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.  
Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tientsin, Kaifung, Hankow, Iohang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH, 3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Tails at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.  
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.  
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office: 12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance.

Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tails, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

## Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Frs. 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.  
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue St. Lazare, PARIS.  
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai.

BANKERS: In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

## Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 45,000,000  
Capital Paid-up ... \$ 36,000,000  
Reserve Fund ..... \$ 21,300,000

London Bankers: Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies: Antungshai, London, Port Arthur, Bombay, Liayang, S. Francisco, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Singapore, Changchun, Lyons, Sydney, Dairen, Mukden, Sianfu, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, Newchwang, Tokyo, Honolulu, Osaka, Tientsin, Kobe.

SHANGHAI BRANCH: Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tails and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

SHANGHAI BRANCH: Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG, Act. Manager.

## International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus—U.S. \$5,500,000.00  
Undivided Profits—1,010,000.00  
U.S. \$7,510,000.00

Head Office: 55 Wall Street, New York  
National City Bank Building.

London Office: 26 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches: Bombay, Hongkong, Peking, Calcutta, Kobe, San Francisco, Canton, London, Santo Domingo, Cebu, Manila, San Pedro de, Colon, Medellin, Macoris, (Cristobal C.Z.), Shanghai, Yokohama, Yokohama.

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:

Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Santiago de Cuba, Genoa, Santos, Havana, San Paulo, Montevideo, Valparaiso, Petrograd.

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.  
14 Klucking Road, SHANGHAI.

## Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital: Guilders 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)  
Reserve Fund: Guilders 9,225,431 (about £827,139)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.  
Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland: THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches: Banjermasin, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandong, Palembang, Tandjong Balai, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Tobin-Tinggi, Djember, Penang, Tegal, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Telok-Betong, Hongkong, Rangoon, Tilitjap, Kota-Radia, Semarang, Weltevreden, Makassar, Singapore, Soerabaya.

London Bankers: Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tails and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tail accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG, Manager.

Commercial Bank of China  
Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000  
Paid-up Capital .. Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits: For 3 months at 3 per cent per annum. For 6 months at 4 per cent per annum. For 12 months at 5 per cent per annum. On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

## The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorized Capital ..... H.\$2,000,000  
Subscribed and paid up Capital ..... H.\$1,371,500  
Reserve Fund ..... H.\$ 130,000  
Investment reserve fund—H.\$ 20,000

Head Office: No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG, Act. Manager.

## The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital ..... £1,500,000  
Subscribed Capital ..... 1,125,000  
Paid-up Capital ..... 552,500  
Reserve Fund ..... 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers: Bank of England, London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies: Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bharu (Mauritius), Galle (Kelantan), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch: VERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tail Current Accounts at 2½ per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG, Manager.  
7 Nanking Road. 9752

## BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorized by Presidential Mandates of April 7, 1914 and October 31, 1915.

Paid up Capital: Kumping Tails 10,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH: Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits in Tails and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on Approved Securities and Every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

CHAO CHING HUA, Manager.

## SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH, No. 1 Klucking Road

Capital (Paid-up) .. Yen 15,000,000  
Reserve .. Yen 1,470,000  
Deposits .. Yen 120,000,000

President, Baron K. SUMITOMO

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches: Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Nihama, Hiroshima, Yanai, Shimomoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow.

London Bankers: LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED  
New York Bankers: NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA, Manager.  
Tel. No. 3534 (Sumitomo Bank).  
Tel. No. 4663 (Comptadore Office).

## 中學銀行

Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1914

Head Office: Tientsin

Capital ..... \$2,000,000.00  
Paid up Capital ..... \$1,000,000.00  
Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies: Peking, Hankow, Shanghai, Hongkong, Nanking, Canton, Haichow, Pengpu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Ningpo, Hangchow, Tientsin, Shaoching.

Shanghai Branch: 441, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.  
T. D. ZAR, Sub-manager.

## Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.  
The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.  
The N.K.K. s.s. Taifoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.  
The C.M. s.s. Kwangchi left Wenchow for Shanghai on Sunday.  
The I.C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.  
The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.  
The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Tientsin for Shanghai on Sunday.  
The C.N. s.s. Anhui left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.  
The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.  
The C.N. s.s. Pryang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.  
The I.C. s.s. Luenhe will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.  
The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.  
The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.  
The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.  
The C.N. s.s. Sunning will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.  
The N.S. s.s. Ningshao will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

## Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Tatum from Hankow—Mr. Sheffield.  
Per I.C. s.s. Tuckwo from Hankow—Mr. Tuckwo, Mr. and Mrs. Young, Mrs. Homberg, Mr. and Mrs. Smith and child, Mr. and Mrs. Booth and Robboke.  
Per C.N. s.s. Tungchow from Tientsin—Mr. and Mrs. Francois, Mr. and Mrs. Demets.  
Per N.S. s.s. Hsin Ningshao from Pootoo—Misses Dierckx, Bower, Anderson, Ferguson, D. Siemen, B. and C. Soelberg, Messrs W.S. Dyer, C. H. Morita, B. C. Sethna, M. D. Rizaef, Loois, R. S. Dougal, and H. D. Padkin.  
Per S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru from Dairen—Mr. and Mrs. D. Scott, Mr. Levin, Mr. Narkiewicz, Mr. F. J. Fautkin, Miss Weltman, Mr. Gurevitz, Mr. A. Gouros, Mr. Ruppert, Mr. M. F. Belous, Mr. Reasenskow and Mr. Leind.

## Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars, cents at Hongkong market as compiled on July 17, 1917.

| Butcher's Meat |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| Beef           | per lb. 14-20 |
| Mutton         | " 16-20       |
| Pork           | " 25-30       |
| Veal           | " 25-30       |
| Fish           |               |
| Bream          | per lb. none  |
| Cod            | " 16-20       |
| Mandarin       | " 30-40       |
| Mackerel       | " 16-20       |
| Prompret       | " 16-20       |
| Salmon         | " none        |
| Small          | " none        |
| Soles          | " 16-20       |
| Whitebait      | " 16-20       |

## Departures

| Date    | For         | Ship's Name   | Tons | Flag | Agents       |
|---------|-------------|---------------|------|------|--------------|
| July 21 | Hankow etc. | Kiangyung     | 1451 | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| "       | "           | Kingsing      | 1223 | Br.  | J. M. & Co.  |
| "       | "           | Tingchow      | 1892 | Br.  | B. & S.      |
| "       | "           | Colombia      | 1407 | Am.  | F.M.S.S. Co. |
| "       | "           | "             | 6064 | Br.  | P. & O.      |
| "       | "           | Dalchi maru   | 1701 | Jap. | O. S. K.     |
| "       | "           | Kiangshin     | 2101 | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| "       | "           | Yohyans maru  | 1917 | Jap. | N.K.K.       |
| "       | "           | Kiwo          | 1292 | Chi. | J. M. & Co.  |
| "       | "           | Ukai maru     | 1768 | Jap. | M. B. K.     |
| "       | "           | Nagasaki maru | 1878 | Jap. | S. S. &      |







# SHIPPING

## N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government  
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI  
(Subject to alteration.)

### EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.  
(For Liverpool.)

| Tons          |        |         |
|---------------|--------|---------|
| *SUWA MARU    | 21,000 | July 31 |
| ATSUTA MARU   | 14,000 | AUG. 17 |
| *HAKOCHI MARU | 12,500 | AUG. 21 |
| FOR HONGKONG. |        |         |
| SADO MARU     | 12,500 | AUG. 11 |

### AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

|  |        |                    |               |
|--|--------|--------------------|---------------|
| YOKOHAMA MARU  | 12,500 | Capt. T. Terada    | AUG. 9        |
| SADO MARU  | 12,500 | Capt. K. Shinohara | AUG. 29, 1917 |
| SHIDZUKA MARU  | 12,500 | Capt. I. Noma      | Sept. 17      |
| SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.) |        |                    |               |
| OMI MARU   | 7,000  | Capt. M. Machida   | July 24       |
| CHIKUGO MARU   | 5,500  | Capt. Y. Yui       | July 28       |
| YAWATA MARU  | 7,000  | Capt. K. Yasuhara  | July 31       |
| HAKUAI MARU  | 5,000  | Capt. K. Takano    | Aug. 4        |
| YAMASHIRO MARU   | 7,000  | Capt. K. Sudzuki   | Aug. 7        |

### KOBE TO SHANGHAI

|            |        |                   |        |
|------------|--------|-------------------|--------|
| TAMBA MARU | 12,500 | Capt. K. Akamatsu | AUG. 3 |
|------------|--------|-------------------|--------|

### SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji)

|             |       |               |        |
|-------------|-------|---------------|--------|
| KASUGA MARU | 7,000 | Capt. K. Yagi | AUG. 2 |
|-------------|-------|---------------|--------|

### FOR JAPAN.

|               |        |                 |         |
|---------------|--------|-----------------|---------|
| HITACHI MARU  | 12,500 |                 | July 25 |
| YOKOHAMA MARU | 12,500 | Capt. T. Terada | AUG. 6  |

### AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

|            |        |  |                |
|------------|--------|--|----------------|
| AKI MARU   | 12,500 |  | Aug. 14, 1917  |
| TANGO MARU | 14,000 |  | Sept. 18, 1917 |
| NIKKO MARU | 10,000 |  | Oct. 16        |

### CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

### BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to  
T. IZUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai. Tel. No. 2729.

## CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 = Midnight, 1330 = 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

| Mail  | Mail  | Lux   | Miles | Peking-Mukden Line    | Lux   | Mail  | Mail  |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| 101   | 3.    | L.    |       |                       | 2.    | 4.    | 102.  |
| B. S. | B. S. | B. S. |       |                       | B. S. | B. S. | B. S. |
| 2035  | 835   | 0     |       | dep. Peking           | 2230  | 1950  | 1020  |
| 2345  | 1112  | 335   |       | arr. Tientsin-Central | 1900  | 1700  | 720   |
| 2350  | 1117  | 640   | 84    | dep. Tientsin-Central | 1930  | 1630  | 710   |
| 000   | 1155  | 650   |       | arr. Tientsin-East    | 1930  | 1635  | 700   |
| 1910  | 580   | 230   | 524   | dep. Mukden           | 2230  | 1950  | 1040  |

| Local | Mail  | Local | Miles | Tientsin-Pukow Line   | Local | Mail  | Local |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| 5.    | 3.    | L.    |       |                       | 4.    | 6.    |       |
| B. S. | B. S. | B. S. |       |                       | B. S. | B. S. | B. S. |
| 715   | 1130  | 0     |       | dep. Tientsin-East    | 1705  | 1612  |       |
| 725   | 1140  | 271   |       | arr. Tientsin-Central | 1605  | 1602  |       |
| 735   | 1200  |       |       | dep. Tientsin-Central | 1605  | 1547  |       |
| 745   | 1200  | 78    |       | arr. Tientsin-Central | 1332  | 1231  |       |
| 1131  | 1500  | 148   |       | dep. Tientsin-Central | 1332  | 1231  |       |
| 1437  | 2041  |       |       | arr. Tientsin-Central | 1332  | 1231  |       |
| 1801  | 1725  |       |       | dep. Tientsin-Central | 1332  | 1231  |       |

| Local | Mail  | Local | Miles | Tientsin-Pukow Line   | Local | Mail  | Local |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| 5.    | 3.    | L.    |       |                       | 4.    | 6.    |       |
| B. S. | B. S. | B. S. |       |                       | B. S. | B. S. | B. S. |
| 715   | 1130  | 0     |       | dep. Tientsin-East    | 1705  | 1612  |       |
| 725   | 1140  | 271   |       | arr. Tientsin-Central | 1605  | 1602  |       |
| 735   | 1200  |       |       | dep. Tientsin-Central | 1605  | 1547  |       |
| 745   | 1200  | 78    |       | arr. Tientsin-Central | 1332  | 1231  |       |
| 1131  | 1500  | 148   |       | dep. Tientsin-Central | 1332  | 1231  |       |
| 1437  | 2041  |       |       | arr. Tientsin-Central | 1332  | 1231  |       |
| 1801  | 1725  |       |       | dep. Tientsin-Central | 1332  | 1231  |       |

| Express | Express | Express | Miles | Shanghai-Nanking Line | Express | Express | Express |
|---------|---------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 16.     | 10.     | L.      |       |                       | 16.     | 10.     | L.      |
| B. S.   | B. S.   | B. S.   |       |                       | B. S.   | B. S.   | B. S.   |
| 2300    | 1430    | 0       |       | dep. Nanking-Ferry    | 1410    | 1410    |         |
| 2300    | 1430    | 193     |       | arr. Nanking          | 1410    | 1410    |         |
| 700     | 2130    |         |       | dep. Shanghai-North   | 700     | 2130    |         |

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 = train runs on Thursday only. 230 = train runs on Fridays only.

300 = on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B = train has buffet car with regular meal service

S = train has sleep. accom. 1st & 2nd class, s = train has only 1st class sleep. accom.

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuehchow or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press

should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday.

## Kerensky Succeeds Lvoff As Premier of Russia

Latest Outbreak in Petrograd Precipitates Shake-up In Cabinet with Numerous Changes

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Petrograd, July 21.—Prince Lvoff has resigned and M. Kerensky has been appointed Premier. He also retains for the present the posts of Minister of War and Minister of Marine. M. Tsereteli is appointed Minister of the Interior and retains the portfolio of Posts and Telegraphs. M. Nekrasoff is provisionally appointed Minister of Justice.

Prince Lvoff's resignation followed a stormy meeting of the Cabinet which lasted till dawn. M. Kerensky, who had just returned from the front, criticised the Ministers and the military authorities for the manner in which they handled the recent situation. He declared that they should have used their fullest powers to suppress the mutiny. He was about to dismiss the Military Commandant of Petrograd but refrained on learning that the Ministers were wholly responsible.

M. Kerensky intends to arrest all guilty of relations with Germany and has already arrested several notorious Maximalists.

The whereabouts of Lenin is not known. The mutinous regiments are being disbanded.

Further troops have arrived from the front.

The First Machine-gun Regiment has surrendered its guns and rifles.

The State Bank and other banks have re-opened.

Despatches from the front indicate that an intense artillery battle is proceeding in the Smorgon-Krevo sector, where the Germans have massed hundreds of guns.

Crisis Now Nearly Over

The Government crisis is nearly over.

The Socialist Ministers, in agreement with the Executive Committee, have issued an ultimatum demanding the immediate proclamation of a republic, the abolition of all class divisions, ranks, badges and medals, reform of the land, financial and economic systems, firm measures against the counter-revolution and the dismissal of all unfaithful generals.

The resignation of Prince Lvoff was due to his disagreement with the Socialists on the question of land reform.

Prince Lvoff not only disagreed with his colleagues with regard to land reform, which he considered would prove ruinous to Russia, but opposed the immediate proclamation of a republic. He contended that the Constituent Assembly was the proper body to decide these measures. He also disapproved the dissolution of the Duma Council and that the policy of the Government must be guided by the decisions of the All-Russian Soldiers and Workmen's Delegates congresses.

Debate Republican Proclamation

The Ministers till early this morning discussed the immediate proclamation of Russia as a democratic republic. The final decision has been postponed till the Executive of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates have pronounced their opinion.

General Korniloff has been appointed Commander-in-Chief on the Southwestern Front in succession to General Goutor.

The Premier, M. Kerensky, has started again for the front. The deputation from the Baltic Fleet was released last night at the instance of the Central Committee of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates.

Despatches from Galicia stated that the breach in the Russian front is twelve versts broad by the deep.

M. Kerensky, in a message to Helmsingors and other ports, says that the disturbances in Petrograd organised by German Agents have been suppressed and the arrests of those implicated are proceeding.

He appeals to all to rally to the Government.

In an order to the Army and Navy M. Kerensky reviews the revolt at Kronstadt and the secession among the Baltic Fleet which led to the outbreak in Petrograd and obliged the arrest of the deputation sent by the Baltic Fleet to Petrograd.

He therefore orders the dissolution of the Central Committee of the Baltic Fleet and the selection of a new committee and the despatch to Petrograd for trial of all suspects in the fleet.

If his order is not executed, then the detachments at Kronstadt and the crews of the battleships Petrovskiy, Republic and Slava, which have disgraced themselves, will be branded as traitors and rigorously treated.

He concludes, "Treason has brought the country to the brink of a precipice. The German armies have already taken the offensive, and the enemy's fleet may try to profit by the chaos which exists. Drastic measures are necessary to end the confusion. The army has already done something, the fleet should follow suit."

Loyalist Troops Angry

Petrograd, July 20.—The loyalist troops and Cossacks are angry that Lenin was allowed to escape.

They have reluctantly released several notorious Maximalists at the pressing instance of the Executive of the Soldiers' and Workmen's delegates.

It is hoped that M. Kerensky, who has returned to Petrograd, will initiate prompt and stern repressive measures.

The lawyer Koslovsky, who is the

alleged agent of the German General Staff, has been arrested. The extremist Lenin is reported to have gone to Cronstadt disguised as a sailor.

The anarchists have abandoned their last citadel at Durnovo Villa. Most of the workmen have resumed work.

London Approves Change

London, July 21.—Well-informed persons in London are not surprised at the changes in the Russian Government. It is recognised that the recent resignations of Ministers have rendered the position of Prince Lvoff very difficult.

It is believed that the appointment of M. Kerensky as Premier is a good step. He is described as a Russian Cromwell. It is sincerely hoped that he will be able to stop isolated cases of unwillingness to fight at the front.

A telegram from Petrograd states that the Minister of Railways has resigned.

The Russian Provisional Government has issued a manifesto to the Army which says that three weeks ago, in accordance with the order of the Minister of War, the Armies on the South-western Front took the offensive with a mighty impulse born of the Revolution and took 35,000 prisoners.

"The names of the principal July 1, regiments are entered on the records of the Revolution. These heroic fighters, although threatened in front by German bayonets and in the rear by treacherous mutiny, held their honor, the existence of their Fatherland and the success of the Revolution more precious than their lives. The forces of the nation suppressed the mutiny in the interior but the revolution is still in great danger. The external enemy, having gathered strength, has assumed the offensive, cunningly coupled with a traitorous blow in the rear."

"Soldiers go forward heedless of the coward and save your freedom and your Fatherland."

Would Keep U.S. Silver From Going to India

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 20.—A telegram to the Times says that New York bankers state that the Government of India has silver from the United States, paying in sterling drafts, and also to buy gold imported from the United States under licence at the rate of fifteen rupees to £1. Under this arrangement gold to the value of £200,000 has already gone to India from the United States and silver shipments have been discouraged.

Essentially this appears to be a good method of overcoming the difficulty of financing Indian exports involved in the short supply of Bills and Council Drafts and the prohibition of private imports of silver.

Dr. John Goddard

Optician

Refracting and Manufacturing

Toric Lenses

Invisible Bifocals

Sun Glasses

in Various Shades

W. T. Findley M. D.

36, Nanking Road

## Russians Retreat Because Of Mutiny

(Continued from Page 1)

Sereth and Ziota-Lipa through three strong zones of defence. The enemy suffered sanguinary losses and retreated in disorder. We took a few thousand prisoners.

There is increased artillery in the regions of Jacobstadt, Dunaburg, Smorgon, the Stockhod and between the Ziota-Lipa and the Dniester. We repulsed the Russians near Novica.

Seek To Stem Tide

Petrograd, July 20.—A Russian official communique states that supplementary reports show that on the 17th, when the enemy seized a height south of Kaluzs one of our regiments retired. General Prince Gagarin, who commanded in the district, seeing the critical situation, immediately moved forward a battalion of the Ukhoff Regiment, which made an energetic attack. Simultaneously General Gagarin threw into the attacks on both flanks Daghestanian, Circassian and Kabardian regiments. The attackers bore with them the afore-mentioned Russian regiment. This changed the situation, the enemy fled in disorder and our former position was restored.

A German communique says: Despite the bad roads we pressed on and reached the Brzezany-Tarnopol railway at several points, everywhere defeating newly brought up

Russian troops after desperate encounters.

The 7th Russian Army near Brzezany is also yielding to the increasing pressure on its flanks.

Our prisoners and booty are large. We captured rich war-stores at Jerierna.

The Russians made a strong attack between Krevo and Smorgon which broke down with heavy losses. Fresh fighting has broken out.

The General Staff on the Rumanian Front has telegraphed to M. Kerensky and the Petrograd Committee of Soldiers and Workmen's Delegates denouncing the disorders in Petrograd as treason to the Revolution and the Army, demanding the employment of the most stringent measures, including the use of armed force, against the rebels, and declaring its readiness to support the Government and the Committee of Soldiers and Workmen's Delegates in every way and to employ armed force if necessary.

## New British Credit To Be £500,000,000

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 20.—It is expected that the Vote of Credit which the House of Commons will be asked to pass on Tuesday will be for £500,000,000, making a total of £1,412 millions since the beginning of the war.

## Reichstag Passes A New War Credit

Then Adjourns To August 26  
Against Protest Of Independent Socialists

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Copenhagen, July 20.—The Reichstag without discussion, passed the third reading of the War Credits for fifteen milliards of marks. The Independent Socialists voted against the Credits.

Amsterdam, July 22.—The Reichstag adjourned till August 26 against the votes of the Independent Socialists.

## Sam Joe & Co

General Storekeepers, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers. "American" fresh fruit always in stock.

PRICES VERY MODERATE  
PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN  
TO ALL ORDERS

Orders from outposts and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.

All kinds of Chinese and Japanese coal sold by us also.

A1114 Broadway

Telephone No. 1095.

SHANGHAI.

## M. CHING CHONG

Proprietor, Yeh Mei-ching

Hardware and Metal Merchants

Government Contractors

Materials of every description for Engineering

Naval and Marine Stores always in stock

Our entire stock is from well-known manufacturers, and our prices are moderate

Solo Agent for

The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.

We have also Black Dye in stock, Trade Mark Zang Kun 張君

at moderate prices.

For further information, please apply to—

66-68 North Soochow Road, Shanghai

Tel. Gen. office No. 2971

Tel. Pri. office No. 4385

## THOS. COOK AND SON

STEAMSHIP AND RAILWAY

TICKETS.

2 and 3 Foochow Road, Shanghai

Telephone 2203 and 2218

## SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking and Peking—Up (Main Line) Peking and Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

| STATIONS.      |      | Express | Local | Slow  | Goods | Fast  | Light | STATIONS. |                | Local | Slow  | Goods | Fast  | Express | Light |
|----------------|------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|
|                |      | M.      | M.    | M.    | M.    | M.    | R.S.  |           |                | M.    | M.    | M.    | M.    | M.      | R.S.  |
| SHANGHAI NORTH | dep. | 7.55    | 8.41  | 8.20  | 9.00  | 12.50 | 15.20 | 23.00     | PEKING         | dep.  | 8.55  | 9.41  | 9.20  | 10.00   | P.M.  |
| SOOCHOW        | dep. | 8.41    | 9.27  | 9.06  | 9.46  | 11.36 | 15.66 | 23.30     | TIENTSIN       | arr.  | 11.10 | 11.56 | 11.36 | 12.16   | 14.06 |
| WUHSI          | dep. | 9.27    | 10.13 | 9.52  | 10.32 | 12.22 | 16.52 | 24.00     | CENTRAL        | dep.  | 12.50 | 13.36 | 13.16 | 13.56   | 15.46 |
| CHANGCHOW      | dep. | 10.13   | 11.00 | 10.39 | 11.19 | 13.09 | 17.39 | 24.30     | TSINANFU       | dep.  | 13.51 | 14.37 | 14.16 | 14.56   | 16.46 |
| TANYANG        | dep. | 12.06   | 12.52 | 12.30 | 13.10 | 15.00 | 19.30 | 25.00     | PUKOW          | arr.  | 13.01 | 13.47 | 13.26 | 14.06   | 15.56 |
| CHINEANG       | dep. | 12.52   | 13.38 | 13.16 | 13.96 | 15.86 | 20.16 | 25.30     |                |       |       |       |       |         |       |
| NANKING        | arr. | 14.15   | 15.01 | 14.40 | 15.20 | 17.10 | 21.40 | 26.00     |                |       |       |       |       |         |       |
| NANKING FERRY  | arr. | 14.10   |       |       |       |       |       |           | NANKING FERRY  | dep.  |       |       |       |         |       |
|                |      |         |       |       |       |       |       |           | NANKING        | dep.  | 7.50  | 7.50  | 11.15 | 14.20   | 14.55 |
|                |      |         |       |       |       |       |       |           | CHUNGKING      | dep.  | 8.02  | 8.02  | 12.19 | 15.20   | 15.55 |
|                |      |         |       |       |       |       |       |           | TANYANG        | dep.  | 9.37  | 10.03 | 13.04 | 16.23   | 16.58 |
| PUKOW          | dep. | 5.13.00 | 5.20  |       |       |       |       |           | CHANGCHOW      | dep.  | 6.20  | 11.14 | 12.28 | 14.02   | 17.17 |
| TSINANFU       | dep. | 8.06    |       |       |       |       |       |           | SOOCHOW        | dep.  | 8.46  | 13.40 | 15.08 | 16.55   | 19.28 |
| TIENTSIN       | arr. | 10.06   |       |       |       |       |       |           | SHANGHAI NORTH | arr.  | 15.25 | 16.40 | 18.55 | 21.20   | 23.52 |
| CENTRAL        | dep. | 17.00   |       |       |       |       |       |           |                |       |       |       |       |         |       |
| PEKING         | arr. | 19.50   |       |       |       |       |       |           |                |       |       |       |       |         |       |



# Business and Official Notices

## Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for



The American Consul-General has received from the authorities in Washington Registration Cards issued under the Selective Draft Act of Congress.

The registration of Americans residing abroad under the above referred to Act is voluntary, and such registration is confined to male Americans who are 21 years of age and who have not reached their 31st birthday.

Applicants for voluntary registration may apply, beginning with July 21st, 1917, at No. 18 Whangpoo Road, Shanghai, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 12 n. and between 2 and 4 p.m.

It should be understood that the foregoing is for purposes of home registration, and should not be confused with the registration called for by the local "American Census Committee" which offers opportunity for registration to all male Americans over 17 years of age.

14534

### Dr. Carr, L. D.S., D. D.S.

Dental Surgeon,  
Room No. 174. Telephone No. 200  
Astor House Hotel, Shanghai.  
By appointment

### Lost Delivery Order

One delivery order, dated July 20, 1917, No. 512, for 3,000 pieces of peanut cake and issued by Tah Yue & Co., (大有棧) (on the back of the order was the chop of the undersigned Co.) was lost on a Tram Car July 21. The above order has been declared null and void by the Zung Sheng & Co., (仁誠號) to whom the order was directed, and the public is hereby warned against accepting or negotiating the same. Zung Sheng & Co., has notified Tah Yue & Co.

This advertisement also appears in the Shunpao and Sinwanpao.

ZUNG SHENG & CO.  
仁誠號

14551

### THE BUKIT TOH ALANG RUBBER ESTATES, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Seventh Annual Meeting of Shareholders of the above-named Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 71 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, TODAY, the 24th day of July, 1917, at 4.30 p.m., for presentation of the Report of the Directors and Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1917.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Tuesday, 17th, to Tuesday, 24th July, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.  
HUGO REISS & CO.,  
Secretaries & General Managers.  
Shanghai, 9th July, 1917.

14403 J.24.

### STEAMERS FOR SALE

D/W Tonnage Capacity: 4,600 and 1,300, June; 1,800 June/July; 6,500, 2,200, 5,500 and 6,300, July; 1,400 July/Aug; 5,700, 3,750, 800, 3,500 and 1,500, Aug.; 2,200 and 6,800, Aug./Sept.; 3,100 and 3,500, Sept./Oct.; 5,850, 5,000, 4,100, 1,500 and 6,000 Oct.; 2,500, 2,000, 1,500 and 2,050, Dec.; 1,900, Dec./Jan.

C. A. MARTINHO MARQUES,  
96 Szechuen Road.  
Tel. No. 380.

### The Hua Yeng Carpet Factory

has removed to  
more extensive premises  
at  
127 Peking Road  
Orders undertaken at  
moderate prices

Amusement Advertising  
will be found on  
Page 8

### SPECIAL NOTICE TO MARINERS

No. 488.

China Sea

Tien'sin District.

Gulf of Pechili—Approach to Taku Bar.

Taku Lightvessel to be temporarily withdrawn—position to be marked by a Hulk

NOTICE is hereby given that on or about the 25th July, 1917, the Taku Lightvessel will be temporarily removed from her station and replaced by the Customs Hulk "Tienching." The "Tienching" whilst acting as lightship will hoist a Black ball at her masthead and will exhibit a Fixed White light, elevated 39 feet above sea level, and visible all round in clear weather at a distance of 10 miles.

The Taku Lightvessel will return to her station on or about the 5th August, 1917.

W. Ferd. Tyler,  
Coast Inspector.  
Coast Inspector's Office,  
Shanghai, 23rd July, 1917.

We offer at Old Prices  
the following  
Newly Arrived Goods

Bath and Face Towels  
Bath-Sheets and Bath-Mat  
Curtain Material  
Dainty Lingerie  
"W.B." Nuform Corsets  
Stocking and Socks.

H. G. HILL & CO.  
119 Szechuen Road.

### New Wooden Steamers FOR SALE

Delivery in December, 1917.

Apply to

C. A. MARTINHO MARQUES,  
96 Szechuen Road.  
Tel. No. Central 380.

### Quick Delivery!

Phone your order and take  
advantage of our Motor de-  
livery service.

HIGH-CLASS  
American and English Provisions,  
Wines, and Spirits

"Only the Best"  
C. EDDIE & CO.  
1132-33 Broadway, Shanghai  
Tel. North 639

14319

### The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

### JUST ARRIVED MEUX'S STOUT

In excellent condition

GARNER, QUELCH &amp; CO.

Wine Merchants

Tel. Central 2021

### NOTICE

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Limited, PASSENGER DEPARTMENT has removed its office to No. 19A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building, where all business relating to the Passenger Department will be transacted.

Telephone Central 182.

Telegrams Gacanpac.

G. M. JACKSON,

Gen. Agt. Pass. Dept.

14499

### NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to the public that on and after this date W. SOMMER will sign per procurator for Knapp & Baxter, Inc.

KNAPP &amp; BAXTER, INC.

W. B. KNAPP,

General Manager.

July 19th, 1917.

14514

### KINGMAN & BROS.

DENTAL-SURGEONS  
of the Philadelphia Dental College  
and Garretson's Hospital of

Oral Surgery,

Philadelphia, U.S.A.,

Will perform all

Kinds of dental operation on  
modern Scientific principles

And supply

Teeth of Superior Workmanship in  
Vulcanite, Gold and Alloy Plates,  
Gold Crowns and Bridge Work.

All works are guaranteed to entire  
satisfaction.

No. 40 Szechuen Road.

12700

When you think

Szechuen Province

Think of

WIDLER &amp; CO.,

Chungking, W. China.

Born 1915 - Still Existing

RING UP 3809

for a comfortable 5-passenger car

PER HOUR \$4.00 PER HOUR

CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.  
2a Jinkee Road.

ZUNG LEE &amp; SONS, (W. Z. Zee &amp; Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

### METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

### ST. LOUIS CASH REGISTERS!

CLOSING OUT STOCK

Moderate Prices

KNAPP &amp; BAXTER, INC.

5th floor, 6 Kiukiang Road.

### FILING AND CARD INDEX SYSTEMS

WITH CABINETS, DRAWERS AND ALL SUPPLIES.

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Tel. 4778

4 Canton Road, Shanghai

Tel. 4778

*What makes it go?*

Dolls, unbreakable.....from 90 Cents to \$3.50 each

Twinplex Stoppers for sharpening Gillette

Blades.....\$7.50 each

Sheffield Bright Forks, Knives and Spoons....\$1.80 per set

### CHYO & COMPANY

A134 Szechuen Road (opposite Chinese Post Office)

### SUMMER SUITS

Hand-tailored, American Styles for hottest weather.  
White Serge, Shantung Silk, White Drill, Flannels  
Hard Woven, Hard Wearing Material.

Thom Shing, Tailor

G19 Tiendong Road, near Broadway.

### The Shanghai Stonebreaking Works

SUPPLYING OF 1/2", 1" and 1 1/2" Chips and Sand from Hangchow  
Quarry Stone broken by Marsden Stonebreaker.

DEALING IN Ningpo Gravel and Sand, Granite, Clay, and other Ag-  
gregates for road and pavement making and Concrete Construction.

WORKS:

Siccawel, French  
Concession, SHANGHAI

SOLE AGENTS:

THE TUNGCHI TRANSPORTATION CO.

638-A: Tiendong Road, SHANGHAI.

14552

### JOINT NOTIFICATION

The public is hereby notified that commencing from 12th July, 1917, all receipts by the undersigned Government Railways must be collected in silver dollars or equivalent, i.e., Bank Notes which are negotiable for cash at par, except passenger and baggage fares which may be accepted in Notes same as before.

By Order

(sd.) C. C. WANG,

Managing Director of Peking-Mukden Line.

(sd.) S. C. SHU,

Managing Director of Tientsin-Pukow Line.

Tientsin, July 12th, 1917.

14492

### ANTIMONY REGULUS.

(99% pure)

### ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Apply, HUPEH GOVERNMENT MINING BUREAU, WUCHANG.

Tel. address "HUPEHMIN"

18721

### Kiangnan Poultry Farm

Chun Hsin Road (back of the S. N. Railway Station)

This Farm supplies best POULTRY TONIC for sale; particu-  
larly good for birds in summer season. One picul for \$2.00 only.  
Please order from the farm and it will be delivered to you.

### APARTMENTS

#### WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms (Front and  
back, with bathrooms and verandah)  
to let. Moderate prices. Good table.

Tel. 3482

1408

#### Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

Phone 1946

Cosy little rooms to let with all  
comforts for the summer.  
Kitchen and food personally  
supervised by the proprietress.

VACANT, two rooms with full  
board in Western district, near Race  
Course and tram; mosquito-free  
locality. Apply to "America," c/o  
THE CHINA PRESS.

14546 J.24.

TO LET, well-furnished rooms  
with board, suitable married couples  
or friends. Also small attic room  
with or without board, at moderate  
terms. 12A Quinsan Gardens.

14538 J.24.

WESTERN DISTRICT. To let  
at 61 Carter Road, in exceptionally  
cool house, superior furnished, large  
and smaller bed-sitting-rooms, facing  
south; large verandahs and bath-  
rooms attached; garden, tennis,  
telephone, tram station. Excellent  
cuisine. Terms moderate.

14485

### OFFICES TO LET

FIRST FLOOR OFFICE for rent  
in one of the best and newest build-  
ings in Shanghai. About 900 square  
feet of space. Plenty of light from  
north and south exposures, electric-  
ity, steam heat, and flush closets;  
centrally located within block of  
Bund and jetty. Only responsible  
firm or party will be considered, and  
will deal with principals only. For  
inspection and other particulars,  
address Box 343, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

14544 J.28.

### GODOWN TO LET

VERY DESIRABLE first floor  
godown in central district, close to  
jetty and Custom House. About  
750 square feet. Light, airy, and  
clean. Particulars on inquiry.  
Address Box 344, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

14544 J.28.

### TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has con-  
siderable experience in legal, con-  
sulate, syndicate, journalistic, com-  
mercial and official translation  
work, undertakes translation in  
English and Chinese of agreements,  
petitions, letters, legal documents,  
advertisements, and commercial  
documents, etc. Please apply to  
Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking  
Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road,  
opposite West End Lane.

### HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, 41 Rue Massenet. For  
full particulars apply to Wha Tung  
Co., 39 Kiangse Road. Tel. Cen-  
tral 2496.

14534 A.3.

65 Broadway Terrace: Cosy 4-  
roomed house, with servants' quar-  
ters, and all modern conveniences,  
to let. Apply to 10 Yangtzepoo  
Road.

14517 J.25.

TO LET: No. 6 Wayside Road.  
Tls. 50 per month. Apply to China  
Realty Co., Ltd.

14446

TO LET, five-roomed house, small  
garden, two bathrooms, stable. Tls.  
80 per month. China Realty Co.,  
Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.

14550

### SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, a first-class piano-  
player. Apply to New Point Hotel,  
Yangtzepoo Road.

14543 J.25.

PHYSICIAN WANTED, Locum  
or purchaser for excellent practice  
in Far East port. Good income,  
easy collections. Present incumbent  
called to war service. Address room  
134, Astor House Hotel.

14560 J.25.

WANTED immediately, qualified  
stenographer. Reply, stating qual-  
ifications, to Box 341, THE  
CHINA PRESS.

14535

WANTED: Reliable Chinese who  
can invest a little money in whole-  
sale business. Good salary and  
commission guaranteed. Reply in  
first instance to Box 340, THE  
CHINA PRESS.

14529

### SITUATIONS WANTED

OFFICE MAN of experience,  
holding responsible position, wants  
extra work after office hours and  
lots of it; no work too complex to  
handle; no position too small to  
consider or accept, to either one of  
which I promise true devotion, and  
to him who favors me with his con-  
fidence, I shall be unremitting in  
my labours to compensate. Apply to  
Ally: THE CHINA PRESS.

14194

### BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

AN ALLY, ten years' general  
commercial experience, who can  
develop a very large export business  
to allied ports in Europe and to  
U.S. ports (allied firms), in a few  
months time, seeks a partner with  
about Tls. 3/4,000, either foreign or  
Chinese. One who is well-known  
locally preferred. Can procure  
freight for at least 1,000 tons  
monthly, and orders with confirmed  
credits for thousands of tons more.  
An opportunity to make big money  
in a short space of time. Please  
apply to Box 346, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

14547 J.25.

### Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: Four-cylinder Hen-  
derson motor-cycle, in perfect condi-  
tion (guaranteed), equipped with  
light, Klaxon and rear seat (for 2  
passengers), with extra set of tyres.  
Tls. 440.00. Owner buying auto-  
mobile. Apply to Box 350, THE  
CHINA PRESS.

14557 J.26.

WANTED, a 3a Kodak. Send  
price and particulars to Box 349,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

14556 J.25.

MOTOR CAR WANTED: Wish  
to purchase Roadster or five-pass-  
enger car of good make and in good  
running order. Address Box 348,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

14549 J.24.